The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,426 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1885.

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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Vessels. | Tons | H. P. | Captains. | TUESDAY 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L. Ballaarat .. | 4752 | 900 | P. S. Tomlin .... | 14th „ |
| M. Surat ...... | 3142 | 550 | C. R. Edwards .. | 21st „ |
| L. Indus ...... | 2462 | 600 | W. E. Breeze ..... | 28th „ |
| — Assam ...... | 3038 | 500 | S. F. Cole ....... | 4th Aug. |
| L. Rome ........ | 5013 | 1000 | G. F. Cates ...... | 11th „ |
| M. Malwa ...... | 2959 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson... | 18th „ |
| L. Carthage .. | 5013 | 1000 | G. N. Hector ...... | 25th „ |

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | On 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEPAUL ........ | 3536 | 600 | J. T. Alderton .... | 10th July |
| KHEDIVE........ | 3860 | 600 | M. de Horne...... | 24th July |
| VERONA ......... | 3116 | 600 | A. C. Loggin ..... | 7th Aug. |

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 13, 1885.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA LOOMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage o the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

| | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MANILLA.................... | 4,500 | 800 | 1st Augt. 1885. |
| CHINA ....................... | 5,000 | 850 | 1st Sept. „ |
| RAFFAELE RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 850 | 1st Oct. „ |

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 6, 1885.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

| Steamers. | Captains | Tons. | H. P. | To sail 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BERENICE.............. | C.B. Verona .. | 3,500 | 550 | 2nd Aug. |
| ELEKTRA............. | G. Mahorcich. | 4,100 | 600 | 2nd Sept. |
| MEDUSA ................ | R. Ragusin .. | 3,500 | 550 | 2nd Oct. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI........ | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI........ | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

*Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.*

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MEDUSA ........ | G. Ragusin......... | 3,500 | 550 | 29th July |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay,
May 18, 1885.

### CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Comdrs | About 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CLAN OGILVIE........ | 3,000 | G. Nelson...... | 16th July. |
| * „ MURRAY ......... | 2,100 | Worfolk....... | 20th „ |
| „ FORBES........... | 2,500 | J. A. Guard.. | 30th „ |
| * „ MACDONALD.. | 2,700 | W. Miller..... | 10th Aug. |
| * „ MUNROE ...... | 2,200 | R. H. Betteley | 20th „ |
| „ CAMERON........ | 2,500 | J. R. Hewley. | 31st „ |

* These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th June, 1885.

**Rs. 25.**—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

TENDERS

ARE invited for the supply of STEEL HOOP ⅞" gauge 22; also for GUNNY required for the new Steam Hydraulic Cotton Presses lately erected at Jeypore.

The quantity required will be enough for about 20,000 bales, half to be delivered by the 15th September, and the balance, by the 15th November.

Tenders should be submitted before the 23rd instant, to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Jeypore, Rajputana, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

In case of a tender being accepted a security of Rs. 1,000 will have to be furnished which will be returned on completion of contract

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1884.

2nd.—To elect Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

3rd.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

5th.—To authorize the Directors to dispose of the Company's Mills and Presses at such price and in such manner as they may deem advisable.

By Order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay, 1st July, 1885.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Rampart Ro

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th July, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on arrival of English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th July, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th July, 1885. Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SARDINES AU CITRON.

A great improvement on the ordinary Sardine; being most delicately flavoured with Lemon Juice.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each Cash, Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THIS BEER has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian Market.

Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4; Pts. Rs. 4-2, cash.

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE
bottled by
STONE AND SON
in first-rate condition
Per doz. bots Rs. 5-12.
Per doz. ½ bots Rs. 3-12.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .................. Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the toal for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ...................... Annas 4

NOTICE

IS hereby given that HIS HIGHNESS AGA ALI SHAH has APPOINTED Mr. THARIABHOY TOPAN as his Agent for the management and collection of rents of all his properties situate in Bombay.

KURRIM KHAN,
Private Secretary to H. H. Aga Ali Shah.
Bombay, 10th July, 1885.

FOR ESTIMATES, SPECIFICATIONS and PLANS of all descriptions of Oil-mill Plant, whether for Bullock or Steam-power, and DESIGNS and ESTIMATES of ordinary Buildings and Building Work, and all descriptions of Engineering Work—apply to

FREDK. A. O'BRIEN,
Mel. and Genl. Draughtsman and Engineer.
17, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

MAPPIN AND WEBB'S CELEBRATED CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE.

MESSRS. RICHARD LEMARE and Co., have STOCK of NEW GOODS just arrived for sale at manufacturer's prices. May be inspected at their offices.

7, Hummum-street.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

NAGPUR AND CHHATTISGARH STATE RAILWAY.

REQUIRED.—An INSPECTOR of Permanent Way; must be thoroughly up to his work, and able to furnish certificates as to qualifications and character from recent employers.

Apply to
THE SUPERINTENDENT WAY AND WORKS,
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
Nagpur C. S., 1st July, 1885.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY,

IS the breeziest and most delightfully situated house in Bombay, commanding a charming view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and the rooms are open to the cool, refreshing, and health-giving westerly breezes.

The proprietor begs to offer his thanks to the patrons for their kind patronage hitherto, and begs to inform them and the European gentry of Bombay and the mofussil that there are several suites of apartments both for families as well as bachelors at present vacant.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Should sufficient inducement offer, permanent residents will be carried to Fort and back free of charge.

Unsurpassed testimonials too numerous to detail.

NOTICE.—No. 2912.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of MISCELLANEOUS MARINE STORES for one year from date of acceptance of offer or until the date of sanction of new contract for the succeeding year, will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at his Office in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, up to noon of Monday, the 27th July, 1885, after which hour no tender will be received.

2. It is open to tenderers to offer for the whole or any portion of the supply. On the other hand, the Government of India reserve the right of accepting such separate portion or portions of the items tendered as they may think fit. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to this requirement or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or in the printed Tender form, will be summarily rejected.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited, or by Government Loan Paper duly endorsed to the Director of the Indian Marine and be sent by registered post. Tenders forwarded in any other way will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Printed Tender forms and any information in connection with the contract can be obtained at the Office of the Marine Storekeeper.

5. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Miscellaneous Marine Stores."

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 10th July, 1885.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
*With coloured and other illustrations.*
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
*BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
*Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the steamer "BRENDA" from MIDDLESBORO, has arrived, and Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from alongside the steamer in harbour without delay.

All claims must be sent in and passed by the Captain before departure of the steamer, otherwise they cannot be admitted under any circumstances.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, Dubashes,
Agents s.s. Brenda.
Bombay, July, 1885.

JULES VERNES NOVELS.
Cloth Bound.
Price, 10 as. Post Free, 12 as. per vol.

English at the North Pole.
Field of Ice.
Five Weeks in a Balloon.
Journey to the Centre of the Earth.
Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea, 2 Vols.
Floating City, and the Blockade Runners.
Voyage Round the World—Australia.
„ „ „ „ New Zealand.
„ „ „ „ South America.
From the Earth to the Moon, and Round the Moon.
Adventures of three Englishmen and three Russians.
Round the World in Eighty Days.
Fur Country, 2 Vols.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOVELS
BY
BESANT AND RICE.
Price, Re. 1-4; Post-Free, Re. 1-8 each.

By Celia's Arbour.
Captain's Room.
Case of Mr. Lucraft.
Chaplain of the Fleet.
My Little Girl.
Ready Money Mortiboy.
Seamy Side.
This Son of Vulcan.
Ten Years' Tenant.
'Twas in Trafalgar's Bay.
With Harp and Crown.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS.
Translated into English.
Price, Re. 1-12. Post free, Rs. 2 each.

Joys of Life.
Pot-Bouille.
Her Two Husbands.
In the Whirlpool.
Claude's Confession.
Magdalen Ferat.
Therese Raquin.
Nana.
Nana's Daughter.
L'Assommoir.
Ladies Paradise.
Girl in Scarlet.
La Belle Liza.
Helene.
Mad Love.
Albine.
Mysteries of the Court of Louis Napoleon.

ILLUSTRATED EDITION.
The Assommoir............ Rs. 3-12.
Nana Rs. 3-12 and 4-12.
Piping Hot Rs. 3-12.

COOPER, MADON & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UMBRELLAS.
LADIES' SILK, Rs. 9-8, 11-8 and 13-8.
GENT'S SILK, Rs. 9, 10, 12, 16, & 17-8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862.................. £300,690
„ 1882.................. £944,2

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1867 ........ | £1,406,581 17 2 | 1877 ........ | £3,758,042 19 |
| 1872 ........ | £2,318,21 14 5 | 1882 ........ | £4,842,054 14 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

10 bales grey shirtings, 8 and 9lb.
8 cases T. red lappets.
4 cases T. red printed jaeconets.
3 „ grey dhoties.
100 bundles local-made yarn.
100 bottles sulphate of quinine.
On account of the concerned—
5 slabs of copper.
8 cases silver plate glass of sizes.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 14th July, 1885.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF A FURTHER LOT OF AUSTRALIAN GENUINE BENTWOOD CHAIRS.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room No. 41, Meadow Street—

A consignment of Australian genuine bentwood office, drawing, dining, bedroom, rocking and children's chairs of various designs, strong, durable, light and elegant and easily un-fixed for travelling.

The above chairs will be put up ½ or ½ dozen at a time to suit private gentlemen.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 14th July, 1885.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FINE ARTS.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the SIMLA FINE ARTS SOCIETY will open on 26th September 1885. For Prospectus apply to

Lieut. H. E. S. ABBOTT, R. E.,
Hony. Secy. Simla F. A. S., Simla.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each „ 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. ... „ 1,200

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.

For information please apply to

MARTIN COHEN Co.
15, Forbes-street. Sole Agents for India.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

### PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the first English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *viâ* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should be specially noted by Consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England :—

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN, and OX CHEEK.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.
FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.
TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Raddish.
COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras, Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.
MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCARVES, TIES, "EVERY COLOUR AND SHADE."
"THE LATEST SHAPES." COLLARS.
"WITH IMPROVED FITTINGS." BRACES, BELTS.
HOAR & CO., } OUTFITTERS, { BOMBAY

## FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

**Rs. 35.** For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.
in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches :

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount

**Rs. 25.** For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case „ 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

## PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.

### STORES DEPARTMENT.

ALL Articles GUARANTEED FRESH from the Preservers, and we assert our Stock to be Equal, if not SUPERIOR, to that of any other House in Bombay or the whole of India.

OUR PRICES are for Goods from the best English, American, and Continental Firms, QUALITY has been the first consideration, whilst being large buyers we have obtained special terms from Preservers of which we give our Customers the full benefit, our rates for all articles, therefore will be found EXTREMELY MODERATE and in many cases below those of other Dealers.

Reference can be made to a great number of Officers, and other Messes.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
PROVISION AND WINE MERCHANTS,
Proprietors of the celebrated Ferrintosh Whisky.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FORT, BOMBAY.

I HAVE been much pleased with the arrangements of the Great Western Hotel. A fairly good Hotel is badly wanted at Bombay; and I hope that the Great Western Hotel will be a success.
F. T. HEWSON.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for about 10 days, and are very pleased with the accommodation provided. It is by far the best Hotel at which they have yet stayed in Bombay.
A. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, C. S

I found everything very comfortable at this Hotel. Food, attendance, and management first-rate; charges moderate. I would strongly recommend it to visitors to Bombay. It is far better in every way than Hotels I have been to here of longer s a ding.
H. P. MULOCK, C. S.

I have stayed here for the last eight days, and have found everything very comfortable and satisfactory.
J. F. FLEET, C. S.

Mrs. C. E. Smith stayed at the Great Western Hotel from the 13th to the 16th of February with me, and we found the attendance, table supplies, comfort and cleanliness of the establishment excellent. We were also much pleased with the civility and attention shown by every one connected with the Hotel.
CHARLES E. SMITH, M. D.

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in in Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is kept up. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of support.
R. H. QUILL, M. D., Surgeon, A. M D.

The most comfortable, finest and cleanest Hotel I have stayed in at Bombay, and I have tried most.
A. C. TUTE., B. C. S.

The best and most comfortable Hotel I have been at in Bombay, and recommend it strongly to every one.
J. LEGGETT, Lieut-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps.

## GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greates importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, afte having tried all others, come back to Gandy and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to use the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

## TOWER CLOCK FACTORY,
NO. 24 CHURCH-GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE ABOVE FACTORY has been established with a view principally to manufacturing locally EVERY CLASS of TOWER, TURRET, MILL AND OTHER DESCRIPTIONS or PUBLIC CLOCKS or TIME-PIECES, WITH DIALS from 2 to 40 FEET or MORE in DIAMETER.

Having secured the ces of an eminent Engineer and Mechanical Draftsman who for many years held the position of Foreman in one OF THE LARGEST CLOCK FACTORIES IN EUROPE and being provided with all the necessary appliances, such as Lathes for Wheelcutting, Planing, Turning, Rivetting, Stretching and every kind of tool for the Manufacture of Clocks we are now in a position to undertake and turn out the above class of Machinery of WHATEVER DESCRIPTION at the SHORTEST POSSIBLE NOTICE and at MUCH LOWER COST THAN THAT IMPORTED from EUROPE, saying nothing of the cost of Freight, Insurance, Risk of Breakage and LAST BUT NOT LEAST, THE HEAVY LOSS IN STERLING EXCHANGE.

We have made it our standard rule to turn out nothing short of the best workmanship and employ none but the best Material necessary, as will be amply proved by the clocks that have already been manufactured and fixed in place by us.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION AT

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES are the cheapest and best in the market. Special quotations to Agents and wholesale purchasers. Price-lists post-free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FLOUR MILLS and GRAM CRUSHERS for hand-power, of various sizes and capacity, simple, strong and durable. H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at Parel, a Shigram and Dog-cart, under repairs. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply to W. TUNNARD, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.—Perfectly pure and almost tasteless Rs. 1-4 per bottle.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE, A NEW BEST QUILTED LADY'S SADDLE by Davis, patent safety stirrup. A bargain Rs. 95. To be seen at DUNNETT & Co.

FEET SAWS LATHES.—Just unpacked a great variety, separate and combined, never imported before. Prices from Rs. 15 to Rs. 115 at STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Cheap and Comfortable Accommodation for the MONSOON.

CARPETS.—Best Brussels and Velvet pile of choice patterns.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

PILSENER and GERMAN PALE ALE. Rs. 5 per doz. bots; Rs. 3-8, half bottles.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

TONITE—The only EXPLOSIVE which the guaranteed railways are permitted to carry.—Apply to OWEN & OKELL, Bombay.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

CLEARANCE SALE! CLEARANCE SALE!!—Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dressmaker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

MRS. COULTER, Midwife and Ladies' Nurse, excellent testimonials on application. Twenty-two years' experience. Marine Lines, Bombay.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

"GERMAN BEER" from the Frankfort Brewery Company.—Quarts, Rs. 5 per doz.; Pints, Rs. 3-8 cash—BODGER, WARBURTON and Co

IF you wish to have correct time, get your Watches and Clocks repaired at KANNY & Co., Watch makers, Goldsmiths, 9 Meadow-street, Bombay.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL.—The best in Bombay. Arrangement to carry permanent residents free of charge to Fort and back. Please see another column.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 Net Cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

A VALUABLE and Central site for business purposes for lease or sale. Early possession. To view apply to The Manager, East India Mills, Falkland-road.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate condition. Birkett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, PHIPSON AND CO.

PEARSE'S Ices and Iced Puddings. PEARSE'S fresh-made Jellies are said to be perfection.

THE MONSOON! THE MONSOON!—Waterproofs, Waterproofs, Waterproofs. Our new stock, just arrived, Cheap rates.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street.

SEND HOME by to-day's English Mail our Albums, of Indian views, acknowledged universally best article as present. Price Re. 1 only.—Shroff Brothers.

MONSOON BOOTS.—The Carlton Boots which obtained the Gold Medal are superior to any other Maker. Thoroughly Waterproof.—Badham, Pile and Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS and OTHERS Medicine Chests are filled and replenished at very moderate rates, liberal discount allowed, 61 FERNANDES & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Bombay.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.—Pumps of all descriptions for steam or hand power. Lorries and Crab Winches for weights up to 20 tons.—Machine Exchange Company, 27, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, an appointment in a native State by a Parsee Medical Graduate, L. R. C. S., of Edinburgh, and L. R. C. P. of London. Has 7 years experience in a Native State. Apply A. B., care of this office.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart

SHIP BISCUITS, Cabin Biscuits, Superfine Flour, Crew Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Beef, Pork, and other Provisions.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

SUMS PAID in discharge of Death claims under

STANDARD POLICIES
during the last three years

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In 1882 there was paid | ... | £505,936-19-5 |
| „ 1883 „ | ... | 508,144-13-4 |
| „ 1884 „ | ... | 549,974-10-10 |

THE FUNDS show a steady increase and now amount to

£6,466,527-17-5.

Invested only in unexceptionable securities.

Prospectuses and forms of Proposal on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 38, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

## NOTICES.

BACK BAY BATHS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the Baths at 5-30 p. m., on FRIDAY next, the 17th instant.

By order of the Board of Honorary Directors,

WILLIAM GREAVES,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Grand Stand, Poona, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 8 a.m.

A. C. GAYE,
For Honorary Secretary,
W. I. T. C.
Poona, 8th July, 1885.

TONITE.

THE only EXPLOSIVE which the guaranteed Railways are permitted to carry.—Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Bombay.

MUNICIPAL SANITARY WORKS LOAN.

UNDER authority from the Government of India, the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay hereby notifies that, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation, he is PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS up to noon on Saturday, the 18th July, 1885, for a LOAN OF 34 LAKHS on the Security of the General Revenue of the Bombay Municipality, subject to any prior charge in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.

2. Debentures for Rupees 500 each (form of which is as under) will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

3. The period of repayment of the Loan is 40 years, but it will be at the option of Tenderers to intimate at the time of tendering whether they desire the principal paid off by half-yearly instalments of such amounts as will liquidate the Loan at the expiration of that period. In the case of tenders in which no intimation to the above effect is given, it will be assumed that it is desired that the interest only shall be paid half-yearly, in which case a sufficient sum will be set aside half-yearly, and invested in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the repayment of the whole of the principal at the expiration of the said period of 40 years.

4. Preference will be given to Tenderers for the whole Loan, who may be willing to accept annual payments of fixed amounts in reduction of the principal debt.

5. Subscriptions will be received and Scrip Receipts for Instalments will be granted by the Bank of Bombay. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such Scrip Receipts as soon as possible after all the instalments have been paid.

6. Subject to the aforesaid limit of 34 lakhs, Tenders may be for sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500.

7. Each Tender must be addressed in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for Municipal Sanitary Works Loans." The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or Tenders.

8. The amount of any accepted Tender or Tenders must be paid in the following equal instalments :—
One-third on or before 1st August 1885.
One-third more on or before 15th August 1885.
And the remainder on or before 1st September 1885.

9. Interest from 1st and 31st August 1885 will be paid in advance upon the amount of the first instalment, and from 15th to 31st August 1885 upon the amount of the second instalment. From 1st September 1885 interest will be payable half-yearly on 1st March and 1st September in each year.

10. Tenderers must pay into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Municipal Corporation a sum equal to two per cent. of the amount tendered. Bank receipt for such deposit must accompany each tender.

11. If the Tender be accepted, the deposit will be taken in part of the last instalment, but it will be forfeited if after the acceptance of the Tender the allotment is not fully taken up. A cash deposit may, after the Tender in support of which it is made is accepted, be replaced by Government Paper of equal value at the then market rate.

12. The deposit on Tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

13. In the case of equality of approved Tenders above the amount required a *pro rata* allotment will be made.

14. The rate stated in a Tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing any fraction of an anna is inserted in any Tender such fraction will be struck out and the Tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

15. In order to avoid mistakes a separate Tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must be made in respect of each Tender.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, July 9, 1885.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rupees of the Municipal Sanitary Works Loan of 34 Lakhs, advertised in the Municipal Commissioner's Notification dated the 9th July, 1885, published in the local newspapers, and I agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees and annas for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a Deposit Receipt of the Bank of Bombay for Rupees , and engage, if my offer is accepted, to pay to the account of the Municipal Corporation at the Bank of Bombay the first instalment on or before the 1st day of August 1885, the second instalment on or before the 15th day of August 1885, and the third instalment on or before the 1st day of September 1885.

[N.B.—Tenderers should state if they desire the principal paid off by half-yearly instalments before the expiration of 40 years.]

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

RUPEES 500 DEBENTURE.

Bombay Municipal Sanitary Works Loan of 1885.

This Indenture made the day of 1885, between the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay (hereinafter called the said Corporation) of the one part and of the other part. Whereas the said Corporation has been authorised by the Governor of Bombay in Council with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by the Local Authorities Loan Act 1879 to borrow sums not exceeding in the aggregate Rs. 44 lakhs for the construction of certain Sanitary Works, on the Security of the General Revenue of the said Corporation subject nevertheless as hereinafter provided and whereas the said Corporation being now about to borrow the sum of 34 lakhs being a portion of the said sum of rupees 44 lakhs the said has agreed to advance to the said Corporation as part of the monies to be borrowed by them as aforesaid the sum of Rupees five hundred upon having the repayment thereof with interest for the same at the rate of Rupees five per cent. per annum secured in manner hereinafter appearing. Now this indenture witnesseth that they, the said Corporation by virtue of the Local Authorities Loan Act 1879 and in pursuance of the said authorization by the Governor of Bombay in Council and in consideration of the sum of Rupees five hundred paid to them the said Corporation upon or before the execution of these presents by the said do hereby grant and assign to the said his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns such proportion of the rates, duties and taxes which may be levied by the said Corporation and of the General Revenue which may from time to time belong to or be receivable by the said Corporation under or by virtue of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, and all other Acts which may hereafter be passed in amendment of or substitution for the said Acts as the said sum of Rupees five hundred doth or shall bear to the said sum of Rupees thirty-four lakhs or so much thereof as is or shall be levied upon the security of the said rates, taxes, duties and revenue subject nevertheless to all prior charges now existing upon the whole or any part or parts of the said rates, taxes, duties and revenue. To hold the same to the said his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns from this day until the said sum of Rupees five hundred with interest for the same at the rate of Rupees five per cent. per annum shall be fully paid and satisfied. And it is hereby declared that the said interest for the said sum of Rupees five hundred shall be paid by equal half-yearly payments on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in every year and that the said principal sum of Rupees five hundred shall be repaid on the day of 192 .

In witness whereof the Common Seal of the said Corporation has been hereunto affixed in the presence of three members of the Town Council who have hereunder signed their names in token of their presence.

Sealed with the Common Seal of the said Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and signed by three of the Members of the Town Council of the said City in token of their presence at the time of sealing in the presence of

## [illegible]CIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 13.

[illegible] to summarise another very quite week [illegible] business, not duller perhaps in the way [illegible] transactions than might be anticipated [illegible] time of year—except in Imports which [illegible]cially depressed by the lateness of the [illegible]—but more as regards the future out[illegible]. In produce, it is not only that exporters [illegible] the margin against them, but the demand in [illegible]urope for our chief staples seems extremely limited irrespective of price. No doubt we shall have a turn for the better by and bye, but at the moment no symptoms of it are apparent and possibly we may have to wait for a more settled state of home politics before a definite improvement sets in. With the one exception already mentioned of the lateness of the local rains, conditions here are all in favor of greater activity. Supplies of produce if not large are sufficient to afford room for considerable operations; Freights are temptingly law at 18s. 9d. to 21s. 3d., money is cheap and abundant; and Exchange lower than it has been at any previous time this year.

The question of the weather in some parts of this presidency is becoming serious. During the week showers have fallen in West Berar and parts of Guzerat which make the crops in those districts safe for the present, but in portions of Khandeish the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country so little rain has fallen that planting has either been impracticable, or the young plants are withering for want of moisture. In Bombay itself the week's fall has only been about 2½ inches, giving a total of about 10 inches, or somewhere about on third of the average. Some people consider this of no moment so long as the crops up-country get sufficient, but it must not be forgotten that native dealers and others are apt to base their calculations on their own experience, and until we have a good downpour here will be slow to more on reports from the districts.

**MONEY.**—There has been no change in the advertised rates of the presidency banks, 4 per cent. eing the minimum still both in Bombay and Calcutta, but the actual value of money here, except on share bazaar advances where some amount of risk is supposed to be involved, is not more than 2 to 3 per cent. per annum.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposit at H. O. | Inc. | Rs. | 18,583 |
| Do. do. branches | Dec. | „ | 2,218 |
| Other Deposits | Inc. | „ | 6,18,662 |
| Govt. Securities | Inc. | „ | 31,859 |
| Loans | Inc. | „ | 9,679 |
| Bills Discounted | Inc. | „ | 14,36,640 |
| Cash with Correspondents | Dec. | „ | 1,93,174 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | Dec. | „ | 3,72,846 |

he only noteable feature in this is the increase under the head of Bills Discounted, which is doubtless due to purchases of 60 days sight drafts on Calcutta, as there can be no such alteration in the present depressed state trade, in up-country drafts against produce. In any case, however, the net result of the movements is not of sufficient moment to affect the market.

**EXCHANGE.**—When writing on Monday last we quoted demand Bank Bills at 1s. 6 27-32d., 3 months Credits at 1s. 7d., but stated at the same time that there was every indication of a further early decline. Our anticipations in this respect have been fully verified, as on Tuesday before last steamer left, Bank paper had already given way 1-32d., and on Wednesday a reduction of 1-32d. was established all round. The lower rates obtained for Council drafts in London caused additional weakness on Thursday, but no further decline took place until Friday when private bills were reduced 1-32d., and to-day quotations have again given way to that extent both for buying and selling, closing rates being:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | | | 1s. 6⅝d. | per rupee. |
| Do. | Telegraphic Transfer | | 1s. 6 23-32d. | „ |
| Do. | 3 months' sight | | 1s. 6 13-16d. | „ |
| Do. | 4 | „ | 1s. 6 27-32d. | „ |
| Do. | 6 | „ | 1s. 6 29-32d. | „ |
| Credits | 3 | „ | 1s. 6 29-32d. | „ |
| Do. | 6 | „ | 1s. 7d. | „ |
| Documents | 3 | „ | 1s. 6 15-16d. | „ |
| Do. | 6 | „ | 1s. 7 1-32d. | „ |
| Francs | 3 | „ | 2·00 | „ |
| Do. | 6 | „ | 2·01½ | „ |

At this reduced level there is some little tendency apparent to consider that we nearly if not quite reached the lowest point of the market for a time, and were there any bills making we should be inclined to some extent to hold the same opinion. Until exports show signs of revival however, it is difficult to fathom the full extent of the existing weakness. People's minds are so unsettled by talk regarding the repeal of the Bland Bill in America and so forth, that it requires absolute business to give any sort of backbone to Exchange.

**GOVERNMENT PAPER** has undergone a decided reaction during the week and rates are ⅞ to 1 per cent. lower. Why it should be so is somewhat difficult to say, as with the issue of the 3 per cent. Sterling Loan in London there is an end of any probability of a rupee loan being brought out here this year, which was supposed to be the one thing holding the market for paper in check. Money is certainly as easy as ever and barring the lateness of the local rains there is nothing in the influences apparent here to depress values.

On Monday last Fours stood at Rs. 99½ to ¾, but on Tuesday the rate declined to Rs. 99⅛. Wednesday brought Rs. 98⅞, from which a temporary recovery set in the closing price on Thursday being Rs. 99. Friday, however, witnessed considerable fluctuation, business being done as low as Rs. 98½ although the evening rate was again Rs. 99. On Saturday Rs. 99 to ⅛ was the quotation, and to-day after opening at Rs. 99 1-16 we close to Rs. 98⅞. Fours-and-a-half have receded slowly but steadily from Rs. 102 to Rs. 101.

On Thursday Reuter reported that the new 3 per cent. loan had been taken up in London, tenders at £85-6-6 receiving 32 per cent. Since then we hear the price has advanced 1¾ which some people regard as evidence of the operation having been badly engineered. Generally though we think the result is excepted as fairly satisfactory, 3½ per cent. being by no means an indication of a low state of public credit.

The Bombay Municipality advertied for tenders for a loan of 34 lakhs for a period of 40 years, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The terms are one-third by 1st proximo, one-third on or before 15th August and the balance by 1st September.

**SHARES.**—The general market is fairly steady, but the deficiency in the monsoon up to date causes *Spinning and Weaving* Mill Shares to be regarded with less favour, and our quotations exhibit a general decline in them. Since last Mail, Mahalukshmi have declined Rs. 40, Albert Edward Rs. 30, Morarjee Goculdass, Queen and Ripon, Rs. 25, Alliance, Connaught and Oriental Rs. 20, Indian Manufacturing and Western India Rs. 15, Colaba, Khatao Muckonjee, Leopold, Mazagon and Manockjee Petit Rs. 10, and most other companies Rs. 5 per share. *Presses* are also weak, Colaba having declined Rs. 20, Bombay and Mofussil Rs. 2½. *Banks* are firm. Bank of Bombays are Rs. 2½ better at Rs. 752½, Nationals Re. 1 higher at Rs. 101. The result of the presidency bank's working for the six months ending on 30th June is a profit of Rs. 6,11,525 (including Rs. 97,645 brought forward from last year) which it is proposed to apportion as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum | Rs. | 5,00,000 |
| Transfer to fund for losses | „ | 20,000 |
| „ „ Premises account | „ | 10,000 |
| „ „ Officer's pension fund | „ | 10,000 |
| Carry forward | „ | 51,525 |

In the *Miscellaneous* list movements are not very numerous. Port Cannings are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 340, Kemp & Co. Ld. Rs. 2 up at Rs. 347, Ice Company's shares Rs. 2 higher. Bombay Burmah Trading are Rs. 25 lower in old shares at Rs. 4,500, but new shares are supported at Rs. 920. Flour Mills continue firm at previous figures.

### IMPORTS.

**PIECE-GOODS.**—The attitude of the market is still a waiting one. Dealers would all be willing buyers for future delivery, but for the lateness of the rains, and should a favorable fall come within the next few days considerable activity would ensue. On several occasions lately the weather has looked like lasting rain and on each occasion free orders have been wired to Manchester at about current limits, only however to be cancelled or reduced a day or two later when it was seen that the hoped for fall was still in the future. From the more distant consuming centres, Delhi, Cawnpore, &c., crops accounts are by no means unfavorable and even at the worst the country generally is by no means in bad case, but dealers decline to commit themselves until they have present evidence of assured crops, so that our market for goods will not move materially until the Bombay rainfall works up to nearer the average.

In the shape of ready business the bazaar clearances are estimated at about 2,500 packages for the week. Prices are generally unaltered, and not firm except in special makes such as 10lb. 40 inch Shirtings. In Bleached Goods there has also been some little buying particularly in low qualities of Mulls. For *Local Goods* the enquiry is poor and stocks we should say are rather on the increase.

**TWIST.**—In English Yarns there has been but a small business passing. Prices are unaltered but the market, especially towards the close has not been firm. For *Local Spinnings* the demand is rather quieter again the business of the week being put at about 3,500 packages.

**METALS.**—*Copper* is weaker again and we quote values As. 8 per cwt. lower, Braziers on the spot being back to Rs. 35½. *Yellow Metal* is also week and As. 4 per cwt. lower at Rs. 29½ per cwt. for Braziers. *Iron* is dull and difficult of sale. Welsh Bars are quoted at Rs. 24½, Staffordshire at Rs. 27, Swedish at Rs. 43 to Rs. 45 per candy.

**COALS.**—There has only been one importing firm in the market as sellers this week, and they are reported to have placed three cargoes at Rs. 15½ alongside for Cardiff and Davison's West Hartley August-September shipment, which are according by the market rates.

### EXPORTS.

**COTTON.**—The firmer tenor of the telegraphic advices from Liverpool in the yearly part of last week gave a stronger tone to the market, and a partial advance of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy was established. Since Saturday however, weakness has set in consequent on the favorable reports regarding the American Crop and news of timely rain in some of the Cotton districts here. We accordingly close to a dull stagnant market with practically no demand for export, and at the same time owing to light stocks no particular pressure to sell.

The movements of the old crop are now unimportant, but the following statement showing the clearances of Cotton to the different ports in Europe during the six months as compared with the same period of 1884 may prove interesting. Dunkirk and Antwerp are the only two ports which have taken more Cotton than last year. To Liverpool and Havre the falling off has been largest in quantity, but a most noticeable feature is that to Bremen which took 23,000 bales last year there has not been a single bale shipped:—

Comparative Statement showing the actual clearences of Cotton to Europe during the six months ending 30th June 1884 and 1885:—

| Destination. | 1885. Bales. | 1884. Bales. | Percentage. Increase. | Percentage. Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 1,38,665 | 3,93,283 | ...... | 64·74 |
| London | 60,632 | 69,938 | ...... | 13·32 |
| Hull | 520 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Falmouth | 4,900 | 9,159 | ...... | 46·50 |
| Marseilles | 2,959 | 3,278 | ...... | 9·73 |
| Havre | 52,176 | 1,23,039 | ...... | 57·59 |
| Dunkirk | 25,160 | 21,750 | 15·67 | .. |
| Antwerp | 1,15,211 | 1,12,538 | 2·37 | .. |
| Amsterdam | .. | 1,985 | | .. |
| Bremen | .. | 23,066 | | .. |
| Christiana | .. | 400 | | .. |
| Barcelona | 6,450 | 10,550 | | 38·86 |
| Genoa | 60,009 | 83,893 | | 28·47 |
| Naples | 14,810 | 21,085 | | 29·76 |
| Venice | 40,147 | 44,253 | | 9·28 |
| Trieste | 1,03,264 | 1,37,434 | | 24·86 |
| Pireaus | 1,050 | 1,800 | | |
| Odessa | 1,700 | 10,800 | | 84·26 |
| Total... | 6,27,643 | 10,68,271 | Net decrease | 41·25 |

Respecting the *New Crop* it is too early yet to speak reliably. The Berars have on the whole had a favorable start, and from the Bengal districts reports are most encouraging. Guzerat, Khandeish, and Kattiawar, however, are all late and in parts becoming rather critical, although there is still time for a good continuous fall to put matters pretty right.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

| | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Receipts.* | | | |
| For the week B | 6,512 | 6,553 | 5,183 |
| Since 1st January B | 965,934 | 1,490,478 | 1,483,095 |
| *Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.* | | | |
| For the week B | 9,674 | 7,781 | 11,073 |
| Since 1st January B | 651,521 | 1,080,779 | 1,121,170 |
| *Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.* | | | |
| For the week B | 932 | 2,327 | 930 |
| Since 1st January B | 47,461 | 76,185 | 60,923 |

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

| | | Per Candy. | per lb. C. & F. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Omra, Fully Good, | Ready | Rs. 200 | = 4 25-32d. |
| Do. Good | do. | 195 | = 4 21-32d. |
| Do. F. G. F. | do. | 185 | = 4 7-16d. |
| Julgaum, Good | do. | 188 | = 4½d. |
| Do. F. G. F. | do. | 180 | = 4 5-16d. |
| Broach, Good | do. (Nominal) | 205 | = 4½d. |
| Dholleras, Fine | do. | 208 | = 4 15-16d. |
| Do. Fully Good | do. | 203 | = 4 27-32d. |
| Do. Good | do. | 198 | = 4 23-32d. |
| Ginned Dharwar, Good | do. | 202 | = 4 13-16d. |
| Westerns, Good | do. | 193 | = 4 19-32d. |
| Do. F. G. F. | do. | 187 | = 4 15-32d. |

**WHEAT.**—Home accounts have been continuously dull this week, and shippers in consequence have been operating with great caution, but sellers show great firmness, and notwithstanding the undoubted dulness of the market have been able to support previous rates. We still quote:—No. 1 Soft White Rs. 25½ to Rs. 26, Jubbulpore Rs. 24 to Rs. 24½, Red Pessy Rs. 24 to Rs. 24¼, Soft Red Ahmedabad Rs. 24¾ to Rs. 25¼, Laskari Rs. 21½ to Rs. 22, Hard Red Khatha Rs. 21 to Rs. 21½ per candy.

**SEEDS.**—*Linseed* is very firmly held at Rs. 6-2 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is also firm at Rs. 6-1 for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 4-14 for Brown Cawnpore. *Gingelly* is nominal, being out of supply.

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

| | | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat—For the week | cwt. | 184,444 | 159,618 | 210,223 |
| „ Since 1st Jan. | „ | 6,498,318 | 4,951,277 | 6,713,119 |
| Linseed—For the week | „ | 12,637 | 33,344 | 37,935 |
| „ Since 1st Jan. | „ | 4,214,433 | 3,412,813 | 3,516,440 |
| Rapeseed—For the week | „ | 33,305 | 14,735 | ... |
| „ Since 1st Jan. | „ | 1,287,877 | 849,525 | ... |
| Gingelly—For the week | „ | 208 | 214 | 1,067 |
| „ Since 1st Jan. | „ | 994,483 | 784,815 | 960,185 |

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 11th July, as compared with the statement of the 4th July:—

| | July 4. Rs. | July 11. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| LIABILITIES. | | |
| Proprietors' Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities | 25,00,000 | 25,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 40,19,735 | 40,38,318 |
| do. do. at Branches | 18,51,368 | 18,49,150 |
| Other Deposits | 2,07,68,161 | 2,13,86,823 |
| Post Bills | 57,191 | 1,45,430 |
| Cash Credits undrawn | 7,58,791 | 9,10,038 |
| | 3,99,55,246 | 4,08,29,759 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Govt. & other authorized Securities | 48,13,185 | 48,45,014 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise | 26,60,116 | 26,38,994 |
| Loans, on Security of do. | 22,69,128 | 22,78,807 |
| Current Accounts overdrawn | 3,140 | 7 0 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 1,2 ,84,116 | 1,35,18,756 |
| Stamps | 26,711 | 22,573 |
| Dead Stock Rs. 5,71,236<br>Amt. applied in reduction 2,65,000 | 3,16,236 | 3,06,236 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | 5,89,837 | 3,96,663 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 1,71,94,777 | 1,65 21,931 |
| | 3,99,55,246 | 4,08,29,759 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Sierra Morena, 1,385 tons, Captain A McMaster, sails to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steam-ship Orpington, 1,497 tons, Captain L Chisholm, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk via Canal with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N Co's steam-ship Mecca, 936 tons, Captain A Magenis, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar and Mozambique via Canal with a general cargo, Lt. L. Watson as first class and 6 deck passengers.

### ARRIVAL.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Peshwa (s) | Carson | Calcutta. |

### DEPARTURES.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Java (s) | Kindall | Persian Gulf. |
| | W. H. Corsar | Brown | Rangoon. |
| | Orpington (s) | Chisholm | Dunkirk. |
| | Mecca (s) | Magenis | Zanzibar, &c. |

The ship Sierra Morena, Captain McMaster, obtained her port-clearance for Rangoon yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Brig Kurata Roodeen, for Galle, Colombo and Cochin, Steamer Satara, for Persian Gulf.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 13.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—36 casks paints of sorts, Kerr Tarruck and Co.

Clan Ogilvie s—50 cases whisky, Cowasjee Brothers.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Belgravia s—125 cases whisky, Benn, Ashley and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Victoria s—4 cases tobacco, J Neuberg.

FROM LONDON.

Othello s—100 drums boiled linseed oil, R Sorabjee.

Nepaul s—1 cask whisky, E W Campbell; 1 case German silver sheets, S Abdul Hussen; 4 cases foolscap paper, B Sazba.

FROM ANTWERP.

Jeddo s—260 kegs iron wire nails and 100 kegs iron rose nails, Abdul Cader Habibbhoy; 51 cases glassware, Dada Dewraz; 12 cases glassware, Walter Nutter and Co; 25 kegs iron wire nails, A H Mulla Peerbhoy; 54 cases glassware, N Canjee; 14 cases needles, B Shapoorjee; 28 cases glassware, Goolam Hussen Cullian; 125 cases candles, E Hajee Allarakhia; 8[illegible] casks iron rose nails, T Abdullabhoy; 104 cases brandy, M Bhicajee.

FROM HULL.

Jeddo s—25 cases matches, M. Woonerbhoy; 15 cases matches, M Esmailjee; 105 kegs iron rose nails, T A Abdullabhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—50 cases brandy, D P Bolton and Co.

FROM MELBOURNE.

Ballaarat s—200 bags oats, Benn, Ashley and Co.

FROM BUSHIRE.

Henry Bolckow s—2 cases Shiraz wine, A S Stephens.

FROM JEDDA.

Adria s—3 cases silver coins (Rs. 7,650), Mahomed Hady; 7 bundles silver coins (Rs. 22,726), M Haji Abdul Ghaffoor; 2 bundles silver and gold coins (Rs. 7,310) Tyeb Hajee Joonas; 1 box silver coins (Rs. 4,500), F Gunneybhoy; 1 bundle silver coins (Rs. 2,000), A Tyeb Khan.

FROM KURRACHEE.

Euphrates s—[illegible] boras cotton and 20 boras wool. K Talaram; 18 boras [illegible] M Goolabari; 11 boras cotton, R Ramchund; 13 boras wool, S Sawaldai; 34 boras wool, R Samutmull; 30 boras wool, H Khildass; 46 bora wool, T Chellaram; 67 boras wool, T Chunandass.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 11.

Cather, Capt., R. E., on duty, from Poona.
Parkin, Lt., Comt., on duty, from Rindli.
Lucas, Major, 2nd Sind Horse, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Broome, Capt., 1st Bengal, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Daniell, Capt., 1st Sind Horse, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Pym, Capt., 1st Worces. Regt., on duty, from Kurrachee.

JULY 12.

Carter, Capt., R. E., on duty, from Calcutta.
Moloney, Surg., 3rd Sikhs, on medical certificate, from Kohat.

JULY 13.

Cadden, Capt., 1st Gr., on leave, from Poona.
Oldham, Surg.-Major, 1st Goorkha, on duty, from Darumsala.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 8.

Dressner, Lt, on leave, to Jubbulpore.

JULY 12.

Pym, Capt, Worces Regt, on duty, to Mhow.
Daniell, Capt, 1st Sind Horse, on duty, to Mhow.
Lucas, Major, 2nd Sind Horse, on duty, to Mhow.
Broome, Capt, 1st Bengal, on duty, to Mhow.
Nedham, Lt, Staff Corps, rejoin from leave, to Mean Meer.

JULY 14.

Dobbie, Lt, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Ransom, Lt, 12th Bo. N. I, to join, to Poona.
Moloney, Surg., 3rd Sikhs, on medical certificate, to England.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, July 13.

Notified that the Evening Drill this week at the Town Hall will be held on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 9 p.m., sharp. All recruits are requested particularly to attend.

The following is published for information:—

Extract of letter from Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, No. 157, dated 20th June, 1885.

Bombay Castle, 7th July, 1885.

Resolution.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a corps of Mounted Rifles in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The election as officers of the gentlemen whose names are submitted is approved and will be notified.

(Sd.) M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

The following appears as G. G. O. No. 389, dated 3rd July, 1885:—

No. 389 Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, Mounted Rifles.

The following appointments are made:—

To be Captain.—Mr. F. A. Little.

To be Lieutenants.—Mr. J. L. Symons and Mr. B. Nicholson.

All members changing their address are requested to notify the same to the Captains of their Companies or the Adjutant.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "B" Company, viz.:—Vols. G. F. Tallent and T. Pillow.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain.
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

*(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)*

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY [illegible]
Opposite the Bombay Gene[illegible]

MR. C. A. GRA[illegible]
SURGEON DENTIST,
WILL BE LEAVING Bombay on the 16th, and is likely to be absent about one month.
Bombay, June 15, 1885.

MR. A. N. DAVER, of No. 7, Meadow-street has the pleasure to inform the public of Bombay that he has received lately from London the following watches of the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, and also self-winding watches by John Jones with the latest improvements.

18-carat Gold Chronograph Repeater, Double Calendar Heart-shaped Brooch Watches, and also various descriptions of watches too numerous to mention. Also various descriptions of Silver Watches by the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, Gold and Silver star pattern chains, Necklets, Guards, &c., &c. Musical boxes with Native tunes, Historical Oleographs, Iron Safes, &c.

A. N. DAVER,
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT.

FOR THE GUIDANCE of those REQUIRING SPECTACLES who are NOT conveniently ABLE to VISIT ME, I will SEND GRATIS on application a PAMPHLET with instructions how to get properly suited.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, opposite Watson's Hotel. | 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

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SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Plain Square | Rs. 750 |
| Sympathetic Square | „ 825 |
| Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs) | „ 1,425 |

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

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The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz.:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plain Square Piano | Rs. 3[illegible]-0 | per month | for 24 months. |
| Sympathetic Square | „ 36-0 | „ | „ |
| Boudoir (on three Legs) | „ 66-0 | | |
| Tin Lined Case | Rs. 25 Extra. | | |

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona: 1, East Street. Bomb.y: 43, Esplanade Road

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LYONS—July 11, at Glendde Hotel, Khandalla, the wife of Major John Lyons, of a son.

# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1885.

THE report that Russian reinforcements continue marching on Sarakhs has created a certain sensation in Bombay coming as it does after a disquieting rumour of an intention on the part of the new Government to establish a cantonment at Kandahar. It would not in any circumstances have been a satisfactory report, and it looks the worse when it is taken in connection with the fact that Russia has contrived to keep open one insignificant question—a question of mere phrasing—which would have been closed long ago had there been at St. Petersburg a real desire to come to a prompt agreement. The very insignificance of the point which is known to have been the subject of communication between the two Governments lends significance to the use which the Russian Ministers have made of it, and will make people listen with more concern to every report which indicates a military advance or military preparations on either side. We should think less of them—less of Lord Salisbury's hints about going beyond our frontiers, if the agreement which was all but arrived at when the late Government left office were completed. Until it is, people will necessarily attach importance to many rumours and symptoms which in other circumstances might be treated with unconcern.

---

THE Exhibition Committee met yesterday evening in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall to consider the Resolution of Government of the 29th June. The closing words of the Resolution were that "it appears to the Governor in Council that the best course to adopt will be to reconsider the whole subject connected with the proposed Exhibition when a more settled situation obtains." the Committee were of opinion that it was advisable to act upon this suggestion of Government and for that purpose it was decided to adjourn the discussion for three months, so that the situation might become clear before anything further be done. There is a general desire to carry the undertaking through to a successful issue and in this feeling it is certain that the Bombay Government fully concurs. By the time the monsoon is over the financial difficulty which has arisen will probably have disappeared of itself, and the Government will doubtless see its way to co-operating with the guarantors in getting the money required on fair terms. The hasty and unfounded declaration put forward that the Exhibition had collapsed, aroused a feeling of general indignation in Bombay, and the protests against any possible failure of purpose were many and vigorous. But there was never any question of "collapse;" we have stated already the true nature of the difficulty which has caused the delay. It is very satisfactory to know that the Government shares with the guarantors as a body the strong desire of the people of Bombay that the Exhibition shall be opened according to the programme laid down with so much deliberation.

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WE published on Saturday a letter from a well-informed correspondent deprecating strongly the movement which has lately set in amongst the Cutchee Memons for the application to that community of the Mahomedan law of succession and inheritance. Our correspondent's letter will not by any means facilitate a settlement of the question which has been raised in the Memon community. The petition to the Government of India, praying for "a short Legislative Act declaring that the general Mahomedan law in its various branches, including the laws of inheritance, succession, and divorce, is applicable and ought to be applied to the Cutchee Memon community in the same manner and to the same extent as it [illegible]ble to the [illegible]ifa Maho[illegible] not merely [illegible] Memon community of Bombay, [illegible] whole Memon community in all parts of India." But our correspondent, "A Cutchee Memon," strongly repudiates the allegation. Whether he or the petitioners are right remains to be seen; but it is obvious that the action of the Government of India in the matter must largely depend upon the unanimity or otherwise with which the petition is supported. For nothing could be more impolitic than to set aside customs which have prevailed in a community for four centuries without very good evidence that the change would respond to the general sentiment of the people whose interests are concerned. Such a representation as that which "A Cutchee Memon" has made will doubtless be interpreted by the Government as a reason for avoiding hasty action in the matter; by those who are moving for the change it must be accepted as a challenge to prove that the Memon community at large is really as anxious for it as the petition represents them to be. We do not pretend to be able to decide between the two parties. While we know that the meeting from which the petition emanated was numerous, influential, and enthusiastic, we know also that our correspondent is in a position to gauge with some accuracy the feeling of his co-religionists, and that he is not likely to have expressed a merely individual opinion. If he has under-estimated the strength of the movement, those who are interested in its success have open to them a short and easy way of proving that they are right and he is wrong. They have already held meetings in its favour in various towns, and we should recommend them, if they wish to succeed, to get as full an expression as possible of the opinion of a community whose members are distributed over the whole of Western India, and offshoots from which may even be found in the islands of the sea.

The allegations upon which they base their claims to be made subject to the whole body of the Mahomedan law are indeed strong, though perhaps their case would have been put in its fullest strength if it had set forth the general principle that belonging, as they do, to a community in which civil and religious obligations run imperceptibly the one into the other, there is an essential anomaly in excluding any large part of their civil life from the operations of the Mahomedan law. However, it is pretty certain that since they have been challenged to make good their case, they will not fail to put forward all that can be urged in its support, on general no less than on special grounds. Their grievance is stated in the recent petition to the Government of India with no little force and directness. They remind the Government that they are Mahomedans—"strict Mahomedans of the Hanifa school"—observing the law and the traditions of their faith, fasting, paying tithes, and going on pilgrimages, and conforming to the Mahomedan law in all respects, except in so far as it regulates all matters relating to inheritance and succession. From that part of a law which they consider not only wise, just, and beneficial, but "infallible and of divine origin" they have been excluded Customs which they have brought down from the days antecedent to their conversion, and which have largely been derived from the communities who have surrounded them, have excluded the Mahomedan law, and have prevented them from partaking in a full measure of the benefits of their citizenship in the commonwealth of Islam. They speak very strongly upon the disabilities thus imposed upon them. One enthusiastic speaker at a recent meeting on the subject described them, perhaps with more earnestness than accuracy, as the "black stain" which the Hindoo law has imposed upon them; while Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee, who is not given to extravagance of description, has declared that nothing could be more scandalous than the present state of the law as applied to the community. But when the whole grievance is traced back to a period no earlier than the year 1847, and to a decision of Sir Erskine Perry's which pronounced for custom and ousted the Mahomedan law of inheritance and succession, it is necessary to ask if this is an entirely accurate history of the question. As our correspondent, "A Cutchee Memon," points out, the account which the petitioners give of the matter obviously implies that before Sir Erskine Perry's judgment the community were in full enjoyment of the Mahomedan law, and that but for that judgment they would still be subject to it. This is plainly implied in the petition, but it is nowhere distinctly stated, nor apparently is it likely to be. Whatever may be said of the customs of the community, they are of older date than 1847, and though they may have fallen into discredit with a large body of the Memons, there are always strong presumptive objections to violently disturbing customs, whether by legislative or judicial means. And this may be said with a full regard for the social advantage which follows when the vague uncertainties and contradictions of custom give place to the accurate and uniform definitions of law. We must at least be sure before displacing custom, with all its anomalies and disadvantages, that we are only disturbing institutions for which the community amongst whom they exist have no real regard.

The matter is one in which outsiders will hesitate to pronounce judgment until something approaching unanimity has been arrived at by the people directly concerned. We cannot pretend to estimate the weight of the disability under which the Memons suffer; we cannot be quite sure, indeed, that it is a disability at all. They have been told that despite their following the Mahomedan law in their prayers, their charities, and their good works, the blot of infidelity rests upon them in matters of inheritance and succession and divorce they remain outside the pale of the Mahomedan law. But if the custom-observing Memons have for all these centuries been infidels, they have not known it, nor has anyone else. Their orthodoxy, indeed, has never been seriously impeached. The point that needs to be determined before any effective action can be taken is whether or not the traditional method of regulating matters of inheritance amongst the Cutchee Memons is obnoxious to the community—whether, in short, they would in the mass prefer law to custom. Their position is not entirely dissimilar from that of the Khojas, and in that community, which is largely subject to custom, the tendency has been not to abandon customs, but to ascertain them, and then to embody them in precise law. There is much force in the objection of the Cutchee Memons to bring their rights to be determined "haphazard" according to the credit any judge may choose to attach to any witness in favour of or against a custom in a suit in which the community at large has no voice whatever. But there may be other ways and better ways of giving effect to this objection than by entirely supplementing these customs, of the intrinsic demerits of which no proof has been given by the petitioners. It is of some importance to know what is thought of them in the community at large. Our correspondent speaks as though they were by no means held in disfavour, and if there is any real attachment to them, it would be difficult to establish a case displacing them. The uncertainty that attaches to them may be an evil, but even this is not insuperable. At least the authors of the Khojas' Succession Bill could not say so, and we are not sure whether a solution of the problem might not be arrived at by following the lines of that measure, the main purpose of which was to define ascertained customs. However, the promoters of the petition may hope to attain their object if they can only show beyond doubt that in this matter they are acting as spokesmen for the community at large. If they are able to do that, they are not likely to find any serious obstacle to the change they ask for.

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IT is clear that the Municipal Act, Section 16, Clause C., is in need of amendment if under its provision men like Mr. Lilaldher Ramchandra Shukal, of Broach, are to be disqualified for serving on Municipal Boards under the circumstances under which his name was struck out from the list of candidates. Mr. Lilaldher, we gather from a petition which he has presented to the Governor of Bombay, is a banker and landholder, as well as an assessor, in the Broach district, and at the municipal elections last month he was a candidate for a seat on the Board. He was nominated and seconded in due form, but when the list of candidates was published his name did not appear in it. On asking for the reason, he was told that he had been disqualified under the Municipal Act by reason of a conviction, two years ago, for allowing dirty water to pass from his house into the street, a fine of two rupees being imposed. Mr. Lilaldher enters at length into the circumstances of the case, and endeavours to show that he was wrongly convicted. But this is immaterial. He was at the time a member of the Board, and the magistrate may have thought that he was doing good service to the cause of sanitary reform by thus making an example of him. But his offence, at the worst, was venial, and it might have been forgotten without any serious detriment to local government in Broach. Nothing, however, that we could say upon the incident would be so convincing as Mr. Lilaldher's own demonstration of the injustice of the treatment to which he has been subjected. His conviction, as he says, "does not imply any moral or mental turpitude or want of efficiency, and is consistent with the possession of the highest moral rectitude, public spirit, liberal education, and indefatigable energy." If anyone will deny this we should like to hear what he has to say for himself. But perhaps Mr. Lilaldher's strongest argument is that which he employs when he reminds Lord Reay that his conviction would not be treated as a disqualification for even the highest offices under Government. This is an *argumentum ad hominem*, the force of which Lord Reay is sure to feel. It really means, "Where would you have been, my lord, if you had been unlucky, and this sort of justice had been measured out to you?" And to this there is no answer.

## SOCIAL SIMLA.

JULY 7.

THE weather like life and love, though as old as the world itself, has always the charm of novelty. Rain is as old as the Deluge, if not older. Yet each rainy season in this country comes upon us as an unpleasant surprise. "Never," we say, "no, never was there such weather!" I daresay that in the next revised edition of the Old Testament we shall discover that the history of the Deluge is only an account of a particularly wet season in the hills, and that the Ark was a crowded hotel at Simla. Since my last chapter of the chronicles of Social Simla the windows of heaven have been opened wide and naturally from our altitude the rain that filters the plains in drops has come first to us in bucketsful. The shingle roofs of old Simla exist now only in a few of the original buildings, and leave a disreputable look from the casual repairs to which they have been subjected. Small sheets of tin which look very much like old biscuit-boxes, nailed here and there upon the boards, make a roof look as shabby as a badly patched garment, and, judged merely by the eye, there may be something to say in favour of the zinc roofs which have superseded them. It is, however, difficult for anyone who lives under a zinc roof to regard it kindly. In the dry weather the heat is as that of a Dutch oven, and during the rains the rattling of shot in a tin pan is mellow music compared with the deafening noise overhead. The only thing with which it may be compared is life inside a big drum, surely a most nerve-shattering existence. Solid rain for forty-eight hours was our portion at the beginning of last week, and sundry small land-slips bore witness to the penetrating nature of the downpour. On the evening of the 30th ult. there was a most welcome break, which made the dance at Barnes Court all the more delightful. If need had been we would have swam or waded. Nothing should have kept us away from this dance of all others, for the new ball-room had been finished for the occasion, and we must needs go to prove it. This addition to Barnes Court makes the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab all that could be desired for social or festive purposes, and by force of contrast makes the Viceregal Lodge seem poorer and more contracted. Beyond praising the floor of the new room, I shall say nothing of it, for the excellent reason that it is as yet unfinished in several important details. Before the end of the season doubtless it will be completed in all respects, and I shall then have the pleasure of speaking of it as it deserves.

There was also a delightful dance at Benmore on the 3rd instant given by the bachelors, who this year crowd the principal hotels. An entertainment of this nature is always a success. One single solitary bachelor may be but a poor creature, good-for-nothing in the world, but to make a husband of at the earliest opportunity; but when he is courted by the score there is no doubt that he is an admirable host. *A propos* of bachelors there is just now a merry jest at their expense, to the effect that the reputation of certain hotels in Simla as places where were to be found jewels of gold in Swine's Turrets, for those who had a taste for this kind of decoration, had travelled so far as to gain belief on the far frontier, and in distant Bengal; that, influenced by the desire to see this unwonted spectacle, men from these regions came in such numbers as actually to fill the hotels in question; and that they have for their reward that the *table d'hôte* is as it were a mess-table, and jewels of gold must be sought for elsewhere!

A promenade concert in aid of the funds for the school for officers' daughters at Bath was given in the rink on the 2nd inst. It was under the most distinguished patronage and well attended. The rink has no acoustic properties worth mentioning, and there is no doubt that it is in consequence the worst possible place for a musical entertainment. In spite of this drawback, however, Costa's serenata—"The Dream"—and Fox's serio-comic cantata—"The Babes in the Wood"—were given by a large chorus of amateurs assisted by the band of His Excellency the Viceroy, and sympathetically received by the audience. The finished rendering of the solos by Mesdames Le Mesurier, Leslie and Graham, and by Miss Stewart was thoroughly enjoyed, and Major Barrington Foote and Captain Turner were as usual enthusiastically welcomed. The bass singer, Mr. Wickham, is, if I mistake not, almost a new singer here, and gave fine effect to some of the recitatives in "The Babes." A little more distinctness of enunciation in the preposterous words would have been welcomed by those who had neglected to provide themselves with books of the words, and might have cleared up a doubt, the expression of which was overheard as to whether or no the cantata was meant to be comic! The concert was conducted by Colonel Dowden, R. E.,—a name which must still linger in the memory of Bombay where some years ago he was, as he is now, always ready to assist every charitable effort with his musical talent. He had spared neither time nor pains over the preparation for this concert, and had himself written the music for the band which added so much to the effect of the performance, in both serenata and cantata, a work both of labour and of skill. We have more and more music in store, and are looking forward to a performance of "The Pirates of Penzance," which, it is hoped, will prove to be as great a success as was that of "Patience" last year.

The farcical comedy of "The Private Secretary" was given last night at the Gaiety Theatre to a crowded house, which laughed as one man. I was quite right in pleading for farce instead of tragedy, as events have proved. The plot of this play is difficult to follow, and well nigh impossible to write of, it being more than a little mixed. To see our own familiar friends freely offer themselves up at the shrine of absolute absurdity, in short to see them make fools of themselves as though to the manner born, is indeed precious, and an audience that icily withheld its sympathy from the pathetic demands of "young Mr. Winthrop" could not be demonstrative enough in its appreciation of "The Private Secretary." It is to be given for three nights, a really "long run" up here; so it will be seen that, though the weather is by no means all we could wish, we are determined to enjoy ourselves, whether or no! With a few exceptions the night has atoned for the day, and it has been possible to go and come without a drenching. Another of Lady Dufferin's pleasant "at homes" will tempt many of us forth again to-morrow evening, and dinner and dance succeed each other in a merry ring. Simla is so full that those who are coming up for the latter half of the season will probably find some difficulty in procuring accommodation. House-owners show their appreciation of this state of things by asking very high rates for the few houses still unlet, whose value, like that of the Sybil's books, seems to increase with the reduction of their number.

JAKKO.

## KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINUGGUR, JULY 6.

ABOUT two years ago the Maharajah of Kashmere was persuaded by the President, Colonel Sir O. St. John, who is well acquainted, from his long residence in Persia, with the mode of cultivating the vine at Shiraz, to send some cuttings from the vines at that place. With them two Persian Pathans were sent who had the credit then of understanding how to cultivate the vine. They came from Shiraz, and the Maharajah built them a small house and gave them a monthly salary equal to about Rs. 20 each. The cuttings have, however, all perished, and the two men have proved themselves ignorant of the work they were sent to do. The Maharajah's vineyard is under the management of M. Bouli, a French gentleman, an excellent botanist, and a thoroughly competent man. He has been about five years in the Maharajan's service, managing the vineyard which is now very large. M. Bouli was obliged to report to the Governor of Kashmere how completely the scheme of growing Persian vines has failed. This aroused enmity in the minds of these two Persian Pathans which they found an opportunity of displaying two days ago in a very serious assault on M. Bouli. There is a canal which has been cut at the foot of the mountains which conveys water, from nearly eighteen miles distant, for the use of the vineyard and also of the distillery, a mile distant. Just now the young grapes require plenty of water, and M. Bouli directed that all the water the canal could give should be turned on to his vineyard for four days, and afterwards the two Persians, if they required water, might have as much as they wanted. These men, however, would not wait four days, but cut the bank of the canal during these days, three or four times, although remonstrated with by M. Bouli for doing so, and told that a report of their conduct would be made. On hearing this the Persian then present spat in M. Bouli's face. This insult was avenged by a blow from a whip, and M. Bouli left. The other Persian was not present at this time, but his friend having seen him coming at once ran after M. Bouli, and the two together commenced an attack with long sticks, an inch diameter. There is no doubt they meant to do him some grievous injury, but, with one hand disengaged, M. Bouli was able to take out of his pocket a pruning knife he had. He could not open it if he had wished, but clenching it in his hand struck one man on the forehead with the handle, drawing a little blood; thereupon the two desisted and made off. The matter is in the hands of the police. The punishment due for this offence is clear enough; but, taking into consideration that these Persians are wild and ignorant men, the best place would be to send them back to Shiraz under police escort. They are quite useless, their vines have died, and there is nothing more for them to do. Information has been sent to the Maharajah of the occurrence, and also to Colonel St. John who is away at Gurais, seventy miles from here. The men referred to are notoriously quarrelsome, and their manners are quite brutal. They beat the Kashmeris who come near them and terrify the neighbourhood. It was a mistake bringing such persons here, for they must necessarily be ignorant men, and, as has turned out, utterly useless.

The shocks of earthquake are gradually becoming less in number and severity daily. Their ultimate cessation seems to depend upon the complete disappearance of the snow on the mountains. That is melting away fast now. Visitors to the Valley will have a lonely three months if they come at once. There is no sight on this fair earth so pleasing or so pretty as the Vale of Kashmere in the month of October.

## THE INDIAN COLONY IN REGENT-STREET.

THE present Viceroy, it will be remembered, in the course of his first journey across India, caused the Viceregal train to come to a halt before passing beyond the borders of the Bombay presidency in order that he might make acquaintance with the actual state of a real village community. Accompanied by most of the members of the Viceregal party and escorted by the officials, His Excellency made his way in the direction of the nearest *gaum*. This was situated some little distance from the wayside station at which the train had been brought to a standstill, but nothing daunted Lord Dufferin having once penetrated the congregation of huts which the villagers shared with their live stock, was not satisfied until many a curious interior had been minutely inspected, and the humble surroundings of the cultivator made clear. The project for establishing an Indian village in the vicinity of Regent-street might, for all that is known to the contrary, might have its origin in this early incident in the Viceroy's rule. This scheme it appears is far more comprehensive than was suggested by the bare announcement in the home papers. In reality the aim of the promoters is not to construct an unlovely *gaum* in the busiest part of the metropolis but to illustrate to the British public the operations in connexion with the more noteable handicrafts of the country by reproducing a series of native workshops in which the workmen will be plying their various occupations as if at home in their crowded bazaars. An effort will be made to give a picture of Indian industrial life, and neither pains nor expenditure will be spared to render the exhibition faithful and complete. Space has already been secured, and the bazaars, when constructed, will cover about an acre of ground. Engagements are being made in this country with the artizans who are to occupy workshops in London similar in every respect—a trifle idealised, it is to be hoped—to those they temporarily abandon on this side of the *bara kala pani*. Western India should be specially interested in the experiment for the industries in which its workers claim peculiar skill will be fully represented. Sandalwood carving and inlaying for which Guzerat and Bombay are celebrated will be shown throughout its various stages by hands engaged upon the spot. Weavers of repute will exhibit their whole art, whether in silken, golden or silver fabrics, as it is practiced in India at this day. Hand block printers working in their own primitive fashion will let it be seen in what patterns the wearers of *sarries* most delight. The rug, mat, and *dari* makers of Thanna, the *phulkari* makers in the Punjab, the Cashmere shawl weavers of Amritsar, the metal workers of Moradabad, the gold and silver jewellers of Delhi will all contribute representatives to the bazaar, as well as stores of their productions. Nor will that most indispensable of workman, the potter, be absent, and it may be safely predicted that the maker of Poona figures with the *durzi* who is to dress the mimic characters will not be the least popular among the minor handicraftsmen. A village community would be sadly imperfect without the dancers, musicians, and workers of marvels whose attendance is indispensable at every festival. But the Regent-street *tamasha* ought in this department to score a wonderful success if realism can win it.

The jugglers, charmers, swingers, rope walkers The nautch girls in their spangled skirts and bells will naturally find a place in an exhibition illustrating native life. A family of nautch girls with their musicians from Bombay will give performances to the accompaniment of the tom-tom and the *sitha*. In the Japanese village last year nothing found more favour than the musical recitals, and who knows that Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan may not be inspired by the coming *tamasha* to place a Hindustani opera upon the stage of the Savoy theatre when the *Mikado* has ended its days? The men who are to sustain the reputation of the Indian jugglers have been selected with special care, and a *chokra* goes with them for the famous basket trick. A couple of wrestlers and a highly practiced hand at the knife performance will be included in the party. Altogether some seventy or eighty natives—men and women—will inhabit the Indian village, which is to be open to the public early in November. The show will probably close before the Indian and Colonial Exhibition is inaugurated next year, and it is expected to stimulate rather than diminish the interest in that great event.

## THE MARWAREES AND THEIR LITTLE GAMES.

THE following document has been left at the *Bombay Gazette* office, as similar documents are latterly being left at other offices:—

In the Bombay Court of Small Causes.
Suit No. 13,082 of 1884.

Goolal Dewa, Cupoora Sawa, and Bhugwan Goolal, plaintiffs,

No. $\frac{D}{42}$ of 1885. *versus*

A. B. Fernandes, defendant.

Upon reading the prohibitory order issued herein and dated the 11th day of June, 1885, and the return of the bailiff of service thereof and on hearing the plaintiff, I do order that the Manager, *Bombay Gazette*, do appear before me at this Court on the 15th day of July, 1885, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any he has, why he should not pay to the plaintiff the moneys in his hands belonging to the defendant or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the amount due by the defendant to the plaintiff under the decree herein.

I further direct that a copy of this summons shall be served on the defendant abovenamed.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1885.

W. E. HART,
Judge.

S. 373.

Goolall and his two partners in the case are, if their books and trade do not bely them, Marwarees and money-lenders. The defendant is a poor devil of a compositor; and he has not wherewith to pay Mr. Goolall's claim. So Goolall goes to the Small Cause Court in the first instance, and gets an order prohibiting the manager from paying him his wages. Now he carries the matter a step further and gets the court to order the said manager to appear at court and explain why he should not pay the said wages over to himself, the said Marwaree, who never did any work in the office at all. The difficulty is this that if the wages be paid to the Marwarees the workman must starve or steal, or go to another Marwaree, and his latter state will be worse than his present. Marwarees of divers names have succeeded in getting nearly all the employés in the office into their meshes; and they have been equally successful in divers other offices. Several cases similar to that now on hand have recently occurred, and it is evident that the gentlemen from Marwar have found a means of constituting themselves the recipients in general of wages while the wage earners have to go without. The Small Cause Court machinery, if worked for such a purpose, would become an intolerable nuisance. The system which it would set up would be intolerable. For our part we shall interpose all necessary legal friction to its smooth working. And we recommend all and sundry who are in danger of being made the victims of this new device of the pests of Bombay to do the same. How will the Small Cause Court bailiffs in such cases bring money to the purse of the Marwaree, if the wages be paid in advance daily, or hourly, or every five minutes. The court, we presume, would not be so obliging as to make an employer pay wages in advance to his employé's Marwaree. Really it was bad enough to have Marwarees haunting our compounds and the back doors of our offices to relieve their unlucky debtors of as much of the money they had just received as could be builied out of them; but it is an excruciating turn of the screw to take the money direct from the employer, and never let the employé get a sight of it at all.

## LIQUID STEAM FUEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see that notice is just now being attracted to the use of petroleum for fuel, and wonder greatly that the subject has not hitherto excited more interest. The Russians have for many years been running steamers on the Caspian, whose only fuel was refuse naptha. There is an extract I made from a book two or three years ago, written, I believe, by the late Mr. Donovan, who was killed in the Soudan. "The steamship Czarewitch is an English built steamer; her boilers are heated by petroleum refuse instead of coal. The system effects an enormous saving of expenditure and labour, the heating apparatus being as thoroughly under control as a gas jet, and requiring but one man to work it. It consists of two tubes, each one inch in diameter, terminating at the same point in a brass box. Through one the black residual naptha drops slowly, being blown into spray by a jet of steam from the boiler conveyed through the second tube. This spray when ignited forms a great sheet of flame, which is projected into the hollow of the boiler. It has the immense advantage of requiring no stokeing, as no ashes are produced, and by turning down the flame to the required degree, steam can always be kept up to the pressure required for an immediate start without banking fires."

Surely, if the Russians can make any system afloat answer, the English can and ought to, and now would be a good time to try what the oil wells of British Burmah are good for. If their produce is fit for nothing else, it should at least be fit for fuel.

WANDERER.

## THE RAB QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Rab" having now become a question of popular interest, I need scarcely apologize for taking up my pen, not for the purpose of defending any particular policy or party, but with the hope that by explaining what appears to me to be the scientific aspect of the question, I may aid somewhat in dispelling a few of the popular delusions concerning this vexed subject which seem to carry weight in high quarters. In the first place rab is a process adopted by the farmers (kunbis or ryots) of this country for raising the seedling plants of rice, &c., to a size suitable for transplanting into the open ground. This process consists chiefly in the preparation of a seed bed in which the young plants get a start in life—a good start being half the battle in vegetable as well as in human affairs. Potash is to the young plant what milk is to the child. Lime, magnesia, silica and phosphoric acid, &c., are required later on in life to build up the skeleton and the brain or seed. Accordingly plants absorb potash salts more greedily during infancy than at later dates, while phosphoric acid is most abundantly stored during the period of blossoming to provide for the wants of the seed—lime, magnesia, silica, &c., being intermediate in time in reference to the wants of the plant. The ryots have so far anticipated the teachings of science in the matter of providing a plentiful supply of potash salts obtained from the most fertile natural source, viz., the young twigs, leaves, and branches of forest trees.

The open ground, from the repeated cropping of centuries, does not ordinarily contain a sufficiency of ash ingredients to give the young rice plant a fair start in life, hence the necessity of the "rab" bed to help the young seedlings over their infantile stage guano and superphosphate are used for a similar purpose on turnip and marigold crops in Europe, and have there become a necessity to successful farming. The child that gets an insufficiency of milk in its early days runs but a poor chance of succeeding in later years when placed out in the open world to struggle for its independent existence, and so it is with the young rice plant. Rice is, I believe, the most *ashy*[*] of all the cereals; and hence the ryots rightly maintain that under existing conditions they must get ash materials for their rab beds. However, as in the interests of forests it would be undesirable to allow the indiscriminate lopping of branches of trees for rab purposes, it becomes a problem of considerable difficulty to provide suitable substitutes.

The ryot (proverbially improvident) disposes of all available produce from his farm during the dry season. Even the cow-dung cakes are deported to the large towns where they command a ready sale as fuel; and thus by the time the approaching monsoon warns him that he must prepare for the coming crop he has no alternative but to fly to the nearest forest for the materials to supply the ash ingredients he has been continually exporting from his farm. He may, therefore, be compared to a banker who spends the capital of the bank on the assumption that the shareholders will pay up more when required. As a means of remedying this state of things, I would suggest the provision of a properly prepared supply of an easily transportable manure, which might be sent back by each Municipality to the districts whence it obtains its necessaries of life. The carts that now bring in food, fuel, and fodder usually return empty, but would generally be loaded with valuable fertilizers were the municipalities to act up to their lights and adopt this suggestion.—Yours, &c.,

SAMUEL COOKE,
Sangam Lodge, Poona.

July 11.

[*] ASH OF RICE (ROUGH ANALYSIS).

| | |
|---|---|
| Potash | 18·5 |
| Soda | 10·5 |
| Lime and Magnesia | 13·2 |
| Iron Oxide | 0·5 |
| Silica | 3·4 |
| Phosphoric Acid | 53·1 |
| Chlorine, &c. | 0·3 |
| Total | 99·5 |

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# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## RUSSIAN ACTIVITY IN CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Latest advices state that Russian reinforcements continue to advance on Sarakhs.

## SIR HENRY MAINE.

It is stated that Sir Henry Maine cannot accept the permanent Under-Secretaryship of the Home Department offered to him owing to ill-health.

## THE FRONTIER RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

Cholera and other sickness have much diminished at Hurnai and almost disappeared in Bolan.

Two regiments are working between Quetta and Kurkai.

Mr. O'Callaghan is examining the work between Mach and Quetta.

## MR. COLQUHOUN.

Mr. Colquhoun, the traveller in China has been here for two days *en route* to England, *viâ* Bombay. He had an interview with the Viceroy.

## OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 13.

Dr. Macrae, secretary and statistical officer to the Surgeon-General of Her Majesty's Forces.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Bombay mails of the 23rd ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here for Bombay this morning.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada left here for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast this afternoon.

PORT SAID, JULY 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull: Surats quiet.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | | 4 13-16. |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | | 77½ |
| 4½ „ | „ | 78⅞ |
| 3 „ | Consols for account | 100 |
| 3½ „ | Sterling Loan | 101⅝ |
| 4½ „ | French Rentes | 110¼ |
| Bar Silver | | 49¼ |

Arrivals.—Canada and Victoria.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 13.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted.
Bombay, 13th, communication with Suakim interrupted on both sections.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary*, issued last evening, announces that, under instructions from the Government of India, the Notifications of the Government of Bombay, dated 9th March and 9th May, so far as they impose quarantine at Aden and Perim on vessels arriving from Madras, have been withdrawn.

Dr. Michael Anthony de Quadros, son of a well-known citizen, Sir Michael R. de Quadros, who lately arrived from London, has been appointed medical officer to His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways. Dr. de Quadros assumed charge of his appointment on the 1st inst.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS, of the School of Art, will inspect all paintings, water colours, and drawings forwarded to Messrs. King, King and Co. for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London next year.

WE are in receipt of a handy little pamphlet by Mr. T. Drewet, Mechanical Engineer of Apollo-street, and neatly printed by the Educational Society's Press, entitled "Notes on Cotton Gins and Cotton Ginning," which we would recommend to the notice of all who may be interested in the cotton industry. As a guide to persons whose inclinations be in the direction of investments of the nature treated in the publication, the pamphlet will be of great service; and as the writer's practical experience of the subject extends over a period of many years, considerable reliance will no doubt be placed on the views which he expresses. The pamphlet is for free distribution, and originated, as Mr. Drewet in his preface says, "in consequence of the numerous enquiries which he receives on the subject from all parts of India, and which he is frequently unable to answer owing to press of business."

THE size of the Atlantic waves has been carefully measured for the Washington Hydrographic Bureau. In height the waves usually average about 30 feet, but in rough weather they attain from 40 to 48 feet. During storms they are often from 500 to 600 feet long, and last ten or eleven seconds, while the longest yet known measured half a mile, did not spend itself for 23 seconds.

THE attention of the Spanish Government has been seriously directed to the proceedings of the French in Morocco; and it is probable that the Madrid Cabinet will instruct the Spanish Ambassador to demand explanations, while England is asked to come to an understanding with Spain regarding the measures which should be taken to prevent an undue influence where both Great Britain and Spain are equally interested. The Moorish Embassy, which will soon arrive in Paris, and for the conveyance of which a French cruiser has been sent to Tangiers, is a very important body. It comprises several influential military chiefs, at the head of whom is Si Abed El Malek, Governor of Oudyada, who is a strong partisan of the French.

AN inventory has recently been taken of all the works of art belonging to the city of Paris, and their total value has been appraised at £490,266, the civil buildings being estimated at one-third, and the religious edifices at two-thirds of this sum, the two churches of St Eustache and St Germain des Pres containing works of art valued at about £[illegible]52,000. The depository in the Boulevard Morland contains 69 statues valued at £15,560, while the [illegible] upon the Hotel de Ville is valued at £55,360. The works of art placed in the parks, public gardens, and highways are valued at £40,000, [illegible] of this sum being the estimated value of the monument upon the Place de la Republique. The collection of plans and diagrams, the library, and museum [illegible] are estimated as worth about £120,000, and the contents of the 22 municipal libraries £25,000.

THE extraordinary success of the Chinese loan awakens a sense of the future of China as soon as the country shall be in course of development by European capital. After obtaining money with so much ease, a city writer thinks it is likely that China will again appear as a borrower before long. Under such circumstances, it is believed, silver will be taken largely to China, and if British capital in the form of railways and other engineering works be introduced freely into the interior, it is next to certain that quantities of silver coin will be needed to pay wages, and purchase locally the means of existence for the labourers employed, not to mention the impulse which would be given to trade in the interior, and the absorption of silver so resulting. The East, after all, is the natural home of silver as currency.

THE Congrès de Navigation Intérieure, which has just separated, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has not achieved the success which was anticipated for it. Some of the questions discussed were of purely Belgian interest, and others were of no great practical moment. The craze for making Brussels a seaport came in for a considerable share of discussion; but, after several speeches had been made on either side, M. Strauss, of Antwerp, entered upon a vigorous denunciation of the scheme which seemed to make its promoters feel very uncomfortable. M. Strauss showed very clearly that if Brussels were connected with the Scheldt by a ship canal she would find it practically impossible to struggle against the supremacy of Antwerp, with her nearer proximity to the sea, and with lower dues and insurances than would be possible further in land. There was a useful discussion regarding the circumstances in which canals may be preferable to railways for the carriage of merchandise; but many members of the Congress were disappointed by the somewhat parochial character of what they had expected would be an important international gathering.

THE invasion of English in all departments of "le high-life" is causing some heartburnings just now to French patriots. You have only to shut your eyes in Paris, says a writer in the *Figaro*, to fancy yourself in London, for you will hear nothing but chatter about "five o'clock" and "garden parties" and "gun clubs." As for the races it really makes no difference at all whether you are at Ascot or Longchamps, for the talk in either case is all of "rings" and "paddocks" and "canters" and "starters" and "performances" and "winning-posts." A patriotic society has recently been formed, it seems, for the propagation of the French language in foreign parts; but would it not be well, asks the *Figaro*, to secure the use of French in Paris before exporting it to the Congo? And what is the use of thwarting the English in Egypt if you let them invade you at home? To some extent, however, the *Figaro* may safely reassure itself. The small and "selected" party of horsemen who after "wedding break-feast" went to a meet of the "mails-coaches" at the "coatching-club" may not have been talking French, but then neither were they talking English.

THE *St. James's Gazette* says:—The letters from Gordon to Sir John Pope Henessey should be read by those patriots who are telling us not to think too much about the hero. They show that political foresight and sagacity were among Gordon's gifts. At a time when nobody was thinking much about Russia Gordon saw clearly enough the danger in the Pacific, and urged that we should prepare to meet it. This was to be done by strengthening the Chinese, and putting that formidable but ill-organised people in a condition to meet the Russians. The deplorable condition of the defences of Hongkong aroused Gordon's attention, and caused him to draw up a plan for garrisoning the place by native levies, which was of course pigeon-holed and left unheeded. There are some other characteristic touches of "Gordonism" in the letters. When "they"—official persons, that is—tried to prevent him going to Zanzibar "to bother the Khedive about the slave-trade," he coolly telegraphed to the Egyptian potentate, "Kindly write me reply to Aden if Soudan slave-trade has ceased. On reply depends my visit to Sultan Zanzibar. It will be news to many people to hear that Gordon had thoughts of going into Parliament. Would that he had lived to go there! He would probably have made some sensation in the assembly.

IN the Queen's Bench Division, Lord Coleridge and Mr. Justice Mathew, have had before them the case The Queen *v.* Legg. Act rule had been granted for a *certiorari* to remove an indiment for libel preferred against George Francis Legg, a solicitor, on the prosecution of Harold Alexander, an officer in Her Majesty's army, from the Central Criminal Court to this court, in order that it might be tried before a special jury. The circumstances were as follows:—Both the defendant and the prosecutor were members of the Cocoa Tree Club, in St. James's-street, Piccadilly; and on the 8th of December, 1884, they played at cards there; the result being that Mr. Alexander won £1,760 from Mr. Legg, who, as he was losing, said he would only pay £500, which he was ready at once to pay provided that any sum exceeding that amount should be played for on a future evening. They subsequently played a few games, when Mr. Alexander won an additional £200, and the defendant paid him £500, the balance standing over. A few weeks afterwards Mr. Legg, according to his affidavit, heard that Mr. Alexander had been accused of cheating a Mr. Wyndham of £550 at cards at the Road Club in January, 1885; and on the 18th of February the defendant wrote a letter to the committee of the Cocoa Tree Club, to the effect that Mr. Harold Alexander had been compelled to resign his membership of the Road Club, having been detected in cheating at cards, and that he was prepared to prove this charge. This was the libel complained of and for which he was committed for trial, but was allowed to stand out on his own recognizances of £50. The matter now came before this court on an application by Mr. Mathews, which was opposed by Mr. Gill, to expedite the hearing of the rule for the *certiorari*, in order that the trial might take place before the prosecutor had to rejoin his regiment in India. The court disapproving of the course taken by the prosecutor in instituting criminal proceedings in the case of a private squabble, refused the application with costs.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Colaba. In. cts. | Fort. In. cts. | Esplanade. In. cts. | Byculla. In. cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 8 80 | 9 81 | 9 81 | 11 11 |
| July 12, Sunday | 0 4 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| „ 13, Monday | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Total | 8 84 | 9 81 | 9 81 | 11 11 |
| Corresponding date last year | 21 63 | 23 59 | 22 29 | 21 68 |

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, 6 p.m.
Polo, on the maidan, 5-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Peshwa (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Java (s), for the Persian Gulf; ship W. H. Corsar-Rangoon; Orpington (s), Dunkirk; and Mecca (s), Zanzibar, &c.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

Grand Selection.....Mikado..........A. Sullivan.
Duetts..........Four 2 Cornets.....Ulrich.
Valse..........Die Hydropaten...Gung'l.
Operatic Selection...Don Pasquale......Donizetti.
Valse..........Cloister..........Prout.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Europa entered on the 12th, and the s.s. Huzara and the s.s. Knight of St. George left the dock on the 11th instant.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Thakore Saheb of Limree arrived here on Sunday. He was accompanied by fifty-seven followers, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow on the Napean Sea-road, Malabar Hill.

POLO.—The game this afternoon is as follows:—

| Black and Yellow. | *vs.* | White. |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Barton. | | Mr. Arthur. |
| Mr. Gray. | | Mr. King. |
| Mr. Ker. | | Mr. Prevost. |
| Mr. Savile. | | Mr. Wallace. |
| | | Dr. Willis. |

Play to begin at 5-30 p.m.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Balloo Gunnoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing sundry gold ornaments and pearls of the collective value of Rs. 64-12, the property of Babajee Hurry, a barber residing at Goozree Bazaar, Byculla. The theft was committed in the month of February, 1884, when the matter was reported by the complainant to the police. The accused since then committed a theft at Alibaugh where he underwent a term of imprisonment, and as he was suspected to have committed the theft of the property belonging to the complainant, he was brought down to Bombay after the expiration of his sentence at Alibaugh, and upon further inquiry the greater portion of the stolen property was found pledged with a Marwaree at Dongree-street by the accused. The prisoner on pleading guilty to the charge was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PANSUPARI ENTERTAINMENT.—Lady Reay was entertained on the evening of Saturday last at the residence of Rao Bhadoor K. V. Rastay in Sunniwar Pait. Her ladyship visited the place about half-past five in the evening, and remained for a little while, during which she was duly presented with *pan supari* and flowers.—*Poona Observer.*

TROUBLESOME SEAMEN.—Jack Macrae and four other British seamen of the British ship Corsair were charged before Mr. Cooper yesterday with having refused duty. Ever since the Corsair came into Bombay Captain Brown, the master, has been troubled with his crew who were all West Indians. Most of the men, it will be remembered, refused duty some weeks ago, and were sent to jail. On their being released from jail the men again refused duty and deserted the ship. Some of them were arrested while knocking about the town and one while working in the Prince's Dock, where he was earning Rs. 2 a day as a stevedore's foreman. The men were again sent to jail, and their Captain was allowed to send for them if he was leaving Bombay during the period of their sentences. Captain Brown apparently did not want them, and as he sails to-day shipped a European crew in the room of those in jail. The men, however, refused to work with the other blacks, as they termed them, who could not do a hand's turn, and were worth nothing. They also stated in court that they knew that they would have to do all the work. Mr. Walker, who was in court, here remarked that it was not an unusual thing to have a half-black, half-white crew on the same ship. The prisoners in reply to Mr. Cooper said they would not go on board. They were then each sent to jail for four weeks. Louis Comac, Thomas Smith, and two other able seamen of the Sierra Estrella were also charged with refusing duty. The men gave no reasonable excuse for their refusal. Mr. Cooper gave them over two hours to think over their determination. The men, however, were still determined, and Mr. Cooper sent them to jail for two weeks.

## THE LOSS OF THE COPELAND ISLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Macrory, of Rangoon, owner of the barque Copeland Isle, has apparently made a statement to the Rangoon correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, blaming "Captain Fergusson for losing his ship. Mr. Macrory has no right to be my judge, as I have been judged in Bombay by the lawful authorities and honourably acquitted, except in respect of stores which Mr. Macrory did not put on board. With reference to the previous voyage, he says his ship came through a cyclone all right, when every seaman knows that the stoutest ship will not come through a cyclone without damage. He also forgot to state that the Copeland Isle on starting on that voyage had to anchor in six fathoms of water, with five feet of water in her hold, and her pumps choked so that they had to be lifted and cleared, and that her rigging had to be set up. On going into Algoa Bay the crew then refused duty, being worn out with pumping and working the ship, and after leaving Algoa Bay in ballast, the top gallant masts and yards had to be sent down, as the masts were so rotten, that they could not bear the top weight. This I can prove by three of the crew of the last voyages who are now here, as well as by myself and officers who have read the old log book, which Mr. Macrory forgot to take on shore.

JAS. FERGUSSON,
Late Master of the Copeland Isle.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE second quarterly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, when there were present Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, chairman; Lieut.-Col. G. L. C. Merewether; Capt. Morland, Drs. Waters, Thomas Blaney, R. N. Khory, and Cowasjee Hormusjee; Messrs. Grattan Geary, J. R. Duxbury, G. Cotton, E. F. Underwood, E. R. Freeborn, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodur T. Muljee, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Vallabdas, Mirza Husan Khan, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, and Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

### MILCH CATTLE STABLE NUISANCE.

Mr. Barrow, the clerk of the Corporation, read a letter from Mr. R. D. Nanjee and other residents of Khetwadi, complaining of the large number of milch cattle stables spread over that district, and the defective condition of the open side gutters, and asking that, if possible, such stables may be removed from crowded parts of the city.

Dr. R. N. Khory said that since 1883 they had been receiving applications complaining of the great nuisance caused by the existence of milch cattle stables in crowded localities. In some cases the owners had been fined at the instance of the municipality for the insanitary condition of their stables; and in other cases people had been forced to remove their animals where it was feared that the nuisance was particularly great. But undeterred by the penalties inflicted upon them the owners continued the nuisance unabated, as before. Drs. Langley, Blanc, Anna Moreshwar, and other medical men had testified to the dangerous nuisance caused by these stables in Khetwady and such other localities. They had a stable belonging to the municipality at Cammateepura which, glad to say, was quite satisfactory from a sanitary point of view. But the condition of private stables in general was deplorable. The water supplied to the animals was not of the purest, and the milk was consequently such as to be the fruitful source of fever, diarrhoea, and such other diseases. Dr. Khory suggested that the Bombay Building Act should be modified on the lines of the English Act, so as to enable the Municipal Commissioner to prohibit the construction of milch cattle stables in crowded districts. With the remarks, the speaker moved that the petitioners be referred to the Municipal Commissioner for report, and that his serious attention be directed to the state of private milch cattle stables throughout the town, with a view to apply efficient remedies for the removal of the nuisance caused by them.

Mr. Freeborn seconded the motion.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, speaking in support of the motion, observed that it was all very well to have the owners of some of these stables fined for not complying with sanitary requirements; but until the further increase of these stables in the midst of crowded populations were put a stop to with a firm hand, the risk to the health of the people would continue. It was necessary to take immediate action in the matter, and the speaker asked the Municipal Commissioner to make a report as soon as practicable.

The motion was then carried unanimously.

### A CRY FOR MORE WATER.

A letter from Mr. N. Ramkrishna Shamrao and others was read, complaining of the absence of water mains in Khetwady Back Road and Cross Lanes, and requesting that mains may be laid thereat.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee pointed to the necessity of having water mains in the places named in the above letter, and said that the laying of more water mains in those localities would bring additional revenue to the municipality. He moved that the letter be referred to the Deputy Municipal Commissioner for report with a request that he might submit the estimate of the cost of laying such mains in Khetwady Back Road and Cross Lanes as might be necessary.

Mr. J. P. Kapadia was against referring the matter to the Commissioner for report. It might be forwarded to him for disposal.

The motion, having been put to the vote, was carried.

### AN ART MUSEUM FOR BOMBAY.

Town Council's Resolution No. 353, dated 10th June 1885, forwarding Government Resolution No. 487, General Department, dated 11th February last, together with extract from the minutes thereof of the Council's meeting held on the 10th June, were submitted as under:—

Proposed by Grattan Geary, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Peterson—

"'That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the additional grant of Rs. 8,800, from surplus cash balance, to bring the amount of the grant for the Victoria and Albert Museum and the School of Art up to Rs. 10,000; the sum promised by Government in its Resolution No. 487, General Department, dated 11th February last.'

"On a division, there were 4 votes for and 5 against the motion, which was lost.

"Proposed by Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esq., seconded by Dr. Peterson—

"'That Government Resolution No. 487, General Department, dated 11th February last, together with the Resolution of the Town Council thereon, passed this day, be forwarded to the Corporation.'

"Amendment moved by Captain Morland, seconded by Grattan Geary, Esq.—

"'That the words with the Resolution of the Town Council thereon passed this day' be omitted from the motion, and in lieu thereof the following words be inserted, 'with extract from the minutes thereof of this meeting.'"

"On a division, there were 6 votes for and 4 against the amendment, which was carried as the substantive proposition, the votes being 6 for and 4 against."

"The Resolution, as thus passed, was as follows:—

"'That Government Resolution No. 487, General Department, dated 11th February last, together with extract from the minutes thereon of this Meeting, be forwarded to the Corporation.'"

Mr. Geary said it was necessary to explain exactly how the matter stood before the Town Council. The Government had made a very handsome offer of Rs. 10,000 for the Victoria and Albert Museum and the School of Art. He believed it was the general opinion of the Town Council that it would be advisable not to reject a gift of that kind; and accordingly, it was proposed that the Corporation should be asked to make an additional contribution of Rs. 8,800 from surplus cash balance to bring up the amount already granted by them to Rs. 10,000, Government for their part having offered to give a like amount. But it was thought undesirable to make any more demands on the cash balance, as the financial operations which were then in progress did not then appear to render it prudent to touch the cash balance any further. The proposition before the Town Council, therefore, fell to the ground. But the Town Council being generally in favour of the Government proposal had concurred in an amendment by which merely a statement of what had occurred at their meeting was forwarded to the Corporation, so as to leave the latter body free to act on their own judgment, without being prejudiced either for or against the proposal by the action of the Town Council. That action had simply been based on the financial circumstances of the moment that the surplus cash balance did not admit of further demands upon it, either at that moment or in the immediate future. Under these circumstances, Mr. Geary thought he would meet the case by asking the Corporation to make a provision for the grant in the next budget. He believed they would all agree that since Government, particularly under the present financial circumstances, had made a very handsome offer of Rs. 10,000, it would be to the interest of the arts and industries of the Presidency that the Municipality, for their part, should enhance their own grant. Mr. Geary concluded by moving that the Government resolution with regard to the proposed contribution by the Corporation to the funds of the Victoria and Albert Museum be referred to the Town Council with a request that the matter be considered by them when framing the budget for 1886-87.

Captain Morland seconded the motion.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee was of opinion that the proposal before them should be allowed to stand over until they should hear definitely from Government with regard to the transfer of certain local institutions to the Municipality under the scheme of local self-government. The speaker moved an amendment to this effect, which was seconded by Mr. Vandravundas Purshotamdas.

Mr. Kaikhoshru N. Kabraji said that it must be confessed to their shame that Bombay possessed no museum worthy of its name. In travelling over India one was struck with the attention which even smaller municipalities paid to providing themselves with a museum as a means of popular education. But while most cordially supporting a project for having a good museum in this city, he must adhere to the principle that they should not vote money for any object over which the Municipality had no control.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker reminded the Corporation of the fact that the offer of Government came at a time of great financial pressure, and observed that the proposal was one which deserved the favourable consideration of the Corporation.

Captain Morland said Mr. Javerilal had touched on one point which he would otherwise have referred to himself. Furthermore, the Corporation had already accepted the very principle of voting money for the Museum and School of Art, against which Mr. Nowrozjee and Mr. Kabrajee had protested.

Mr. Geary said it seemed to him that the two gentlemen who had spoken against his proposition did not precisely understand how the matter really stood. As Captain Morland had pointed out, they had already voted money for the purpose of these two institutions, and all they were now asked to do was to consider the propriety of increasing that grant in the next budget, in order to secure to the city the handsome contribution which the Government was willing to make from the provincial funds. The Government had been in communication with local officers throughout the Presidency for the purpose of co-operating in the work of creating a very valuable and interesting museum in Bombay, and they had offered to give half of the money required for the purpose, if the Municipality provided the other half. Mr. Geary thought the proposal was very fair, and was one which they ought not to object to. If the museum, with other institutions, was, under the negociations that had taken place, to be handed over to the control of the Municipality—and probably an understanding of that nature would come to effect before the next budget came in force,—it would be a great pity, if they were to allow the opportunity of availing themselves of the offer of Government to escape. Here, they had an opportunity of making the museum a successful and useful institution at a very moderate outlay. If they rejected the present offer they might in future have to provide for the museum wholly out of the city funds. It would, therefore, be much more economical and much more to the interest of the rate-payers that they should accept the proposal of Government. (Hear, hear.)

At this stage, Mr. E. F. Underwood interposed and said there was no quorum. Mr. Barrow having counted the number found that there were nineteen members in the hall, just one short of the number required by law.

The chairman said it was very unfortunate that attention should have been called to the want of quorum, when there were nineteen members present. Under the rules, however, there was no alternative but to adjourn the meeting. This was most unfortunate. It was very seldom done, unless there was a very important question before the meeting. The Chairman hoped members would bear this in mind when they called attention to a want of quorum in future.

The meeting, which might have disposed of all the business included in the agenda paper, had to be adjourned.

## CHEMICAL ANALYSES IN BOMBAY.

THE following is the Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the annual report of Surgeon-Major Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government:—

In Government Resolution No. 2917, dated 11th August 1883, the Chemical Analyser was instructed to prepare his reports for the calendar instead of the official year, and the report for 1883 accordingly embraced a period of nine months only. The results shown in the report under review, which is for the calendar year 1884, cannot therefore be usefully compared with the results shown in the report for 1883.

2. The total number of articles analysed or examined in 1884 was 1,895. The number of medico-legal cases referred to the Chemical Analyser for report was 314, which was larger by 53 than the average number in the three years ending 1882-83. In 42 of these cases articles supposed to be stained with blood or other animal fluids were sent for examination, but in 26 only was blood or other animal fluid detected.

3. The number of cases of alleged or real poisoning of human beings in connection with which substances were sent for analysis was 169. Poison was detected in 83 or 49·1 per cent. of the cases examined. In two cases no trace of poisoning could be found on examination, although the accused persons said that they had administered poison. The number of persons who appeared to have been poisoned in the cases in which substances were analysed was 98, of whom 36 died. As in previous years, the poison most generally used was arsenic; it was administered to 50 persons and caused the death of 22, of whom 6 belonged to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. There were 9 cases of opium poisoning, all of which proved fatal. Two deaths were caused by aconite, one death by dhatura, one by strychnia and one by hydrocyanic acid. In Government Resolution No. 1592, dated 14th May 1884, reviewing the previous year's report, it was directed that in each case of poisoning the fullest information available should be supplied to the Chemical Analyser. It is hoped that the effect of that order will be seen in the report for the current year. The information supplied in some cases in the year under review was very meagre, and in others no useful information at all was given.

4. The number of cases of suspected poisoning of cattle (103) was large. But the proportion of cases in which poison was detected fell from 64·4 per cent. in the last nine months of 1883 to 58·3 in 1884, and the proportion of animals killed to animals alleged to have been poisoned from 88·8 to 49·5. There has been a steady increase in the number of animals killed in the Satara District. In 1881-82 and 1882-83 only one animal was reported to have been poisoned, but the number rose to 9 in the last nine months of 1883 and to 12 in 1884. There was also an increase in the number of animals poisoned in Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Surat, and Sholapur. As in the three previous years, there was no case of cattle-poisoning in Belgaum. In nearly all the cases the poison used was arsenious oxide.

5. During the year under review 98 samples of potable water were analysed as compared with 61 in the previous year. Forty-two samples were pronounced good, 52 bad, and 1 doubtful. The sample of water taken from a tube well sunk by the Bombay Tramway Company in their premises at Colaba and that from an open well in its vicinity were found to contain much organic matter. The Collector of Nasik has been requested to report what measures should in his opinion be taken to purify the Kushavarta tank at Trimbak, the water of which is exceedingly impure.

6. The number of samples of Government stores and articles intended for human consumption (640) examined during the year under review was less by 41 than in the nine last months of 1883. One hundred and eighty samples of raw toddy were examined at the request of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári. Mr. Lyon has given in his report some very useful tables showing the alcoholic strength which toddy has been found to have acquired. The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári should be requested to favour Government with opinion on the suggestions made by Mr. Lyon in paragraph 57 of his report regarding the levy of customs duty on patent medicines containing alcohol.

7. Mr. Lyon also examined during the year under review 221 samples of petroleum, and conducted some interesting experiments in order to determine whether the flashing point of petroleum by the open test is affected by variations in the atmospheric pressure.

8. The thanks of Government should be conveyed to Mr. Lyon for the very careful and efficient manner in which he has continued to discharge his important duties during the year under review. Assistant Surgeon M. G. Deshmukh, Assistant Chemical Analyser, and Mr. Brewin are also entitled to credit for the willing assistance rendered by them.

## PRESENTATION TO MR. W. PENDLEBURY.

THERE was a large gathering yesterday evening at the Nawab of Baila's bungalow, Grant-road, on the occasion of the presentation of an address to Mr. William Pendlebury on his leaving the B. B. and C. I. Railway to take up the appointment of Traffic Manager of His Highness the Nizam's G. S. Railways. Mr. W. J. Wilkinson, the goods agent, presided, and in the course of a very felicitous speech, remarked that he had perhaps known Mr. Pendlebury longer than anyone else there, and as the years had rolled on his respect and esteem for that gentleman had increased. He knew that was the feeling of the staff as well, and they were all sorry to have to part with him. There was a great deal of humanity about Mr. Pendlebury, and he believed that was the secret of his success.

Mr. T. J. McCloughin then read the following address:—

Dear Mr. Pendlebury,—We, the members of the traffic department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, have met here to-day, on the eve of your departure to take up the appointment of Traffic Manager of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway, with the object of expressing the sentiments that have been evoked among us by the prospect of parting with you. We received with unfeigned pleasure the announcement of your preferment to higher office; but when we remember the qualities of head and heart which have endeared you to us, we cannot avoid saying that the measure of our regret at losing you almost exceeds that of the gratification we feel in your success. During the twenty years of your honourable career on this railway, one or other of us has had reason to feel that he had in you as superior or friend, or as both combined, one on whom he could depend, in time of difficulty, for advice and sympathy, one who never allowed official dignity to repress his fellow feeling, and whose strict sense of duty was so leavened with moderation and forbearance that, when done at his bidding, work which was till then a task, became a pleasure. We might go further and tell of individual acts of kindness for which many are indebted to you, but it is impossible within the limits of an address to recount all the circumstances under which you have won our esteem. We must perforce ask you to accept this, if inadequate, sincere expression of our sentiments towards you, and if you will further accept the small souvenier which we have here to offer you, we shall feel that our efforts to convince you of our regard have not been in vain. Nothing now remains for us to do but to wish you the highest success in your new field of labour, which we do from the bottom of our hearts and to Mrs. Pendlebury, yourself and the little ones, health, happiness, and long life.—Yours, &c.,

(Signed) W. J. Wilkinson, C. Tudball, T. J. McCloughin, W. G. Bourne, J. Franklin, Jamnadas Haridas, Bezonjee Pallonjee, Abdul Cader, and upwards of 600 others.

Bombay, June 30, 1885.

The chairman then handed a magnificently chased silver tea set and salver to Mr. Pendlebury, together with an handsome silver side dish to Mrs. Pendlebury.

Mr. Pendlebury said that it was impossible for him to say all he felt at receiving—he was going to say that tribute of affection—that memento of his connection with them. He really did not deserve all the kind things that had been said of him. He did not think he had done more than his duty; but the kind feelings they had expressed in that address showed that it was possible for a man to do his duty and at the same time win the goodwill of those who might be under him. He was, however, often only the medium for carrying out duties and instructions which emanated from some one else. He concluded by again thanking them in behalf of Mrs. Pendlebury and himself for their kindness that evening.

Several gentlemen having spoken of the high esteem in which Mr. Pendlebury was held by both the European and native employés under him, the proceedings terminated.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ballarat, Captain P. S. Tomlin, will sail to-day for London with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Rev A and Mrs Lewis
General Walker
Col De L Wooldridge
Mr W Bennett
Miss Mathews
Mrs Heard
Miss F Roberts
Hon Mr and Mrs Cavendish and maid
Mr and Mrs J Matheson
Miss Macdonald
Miss Elder
Mrs Reeves and child
Miss Breeds and sister
Mr Maitland Heriot
Mr D McLeod
Col Legge
Lieut H H Dobbie
Major Heaviside
Mr J Rosie
Mr Alfred Eveline
Mr W E Hartt, infant, nurse and dhai
Mr F L Wilson
Mr J Phipps
Mr E Minors
Capt Dawson
Mrs Blackburn
Mr Rushool Shumta
Mr and Mrs Hunt and infant
Dr J Maloney
Mr Theo Michell

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Decy Spedding
Mr C J Bowdler Sharpe
Lieut M Ewing, R N
Mr H Horst
Mr S W Edgerley
Rev J W Cassels
Col C A Munro
Mr A R Wilson
Mr J Mumford
Mr N A Garstin
Mr E S Carr
Mr J D La Touche
Mr M Praschkauer
Major R V Riddell
Col Trevor
Mr Anstey
Mr C O Dutt
Mr A C Dutt
Mr D Gostling
Mr H W Warden
Mr H H Roden
Mr A P Macdonell
Mr H L Harrison
Mr R Bushby
Lieut A W Thorneycroft
Mr A Anderson
Mr A S Mariarty
Mr H W Whitley
Mr Wm Harry
Mr J H Toogood
Mr J Beatty

FOR VENICE.

Mr A Hirschhorne
Mr A O Hume

FOR SUEZ.

Mr Maxwell Simpson
Mr Blackburn

FOR ADEN.—Sergt Brazier, wife and child.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s. s. Surat, Captain C. R. Edwards, sailing on 21st July.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J J Murray
Mrs E L Saunders
Mr Francis
Mr J Tweedie
Mr J A Gaminie
Mr J A Macdonald
Mr W S Wakefield
Capt E Lewis
Mr J Blandford
Mrs Mathews
Col Fitz Hugh

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Edmund Sealy and 2 children
Mrs Keen, infant and ayah

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr J F K Hewitt
Mr J C Shepherd
Mr H W Myhill

By the s. s. Indus, Captain W. E. Breeze, sailing on 28th July.

FOR LONDON.

The Hon Sir W Comer Petheram
Mrs Walter Colvin
Mr Charles H Hill
Mr and Mrs J B Thomson, child and ayah

FOR BRINDISI.

Lieut Ch N M T Horsford
Mr Thomas Wood
Mrs J McKee
Hon Justice Straight and Mrs Straight
Mr W T Guthrie

By the s. s. Assam, Captain S. F. Cole, sailing on 4th August.

FOR VENICE.—Mr Henry Forbey.

## SMALL CAUSES COURT.—JULY 13.

(Before Mr. W. E. HART, Chief Judge.)

### ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE SETNA *vs.* DHUNJEEBHOY MANOCKJEE MOOGASETH AND OTHERS.

THIS was an action brought by the plaintiff who sought to recover the sum of Rs. 1,453-4, being the balance of a promissory note together with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Rustomjee Patel appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendants are merchants and residents of Calicut, and the promissory note, dated the 5th May, 1882, showed that they had borrowed Rs. 2,200 from the plaintiff, payable on demand. The note was executed in Bombay by the first defendant in the name of his firm D. Maneckjee. On the 4th July, 1883, the defendants paid to the plaintiff Rs. 1,060 on account, by a cheque on the Agra Bank, drawn by Messrs. Pierse, Leslie and Co., of Calicut, in favour of the defendants through the late Mr. Jehangeer Merwanjee Pleader, leaving the balance and the interest now claimed by the plaintiff.

His honour passed an *exparte* decree for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed with court costs, Rs. 103-2, payable within eight days.

### ACTION ON AN ACKNOWLEDGED ACCOUNT.

NENSEY LUKHMIDASS *vs.* PEEL, CASSELS AND CO.

THIS was a suit to recover Rs. 689-5-8, being the amount and interest as per written acknowledgment passed by the defendants to the plaintiff on the 10th July, 1884, for Rs. 15,184. Since the acknowledgment the plaintiff received on account Rs. 15,000, leaving the balance of Rs. 184 and Rs. 505-5-8 for interest.

Mr. Narrotumdass Gordhundass appeared for the plaintiff, and a Hindoo clerk, in the service of the defendants, appeared on behalf of the defendants and stated, that the defendants have applied for the benefit of the Insolvency Act.

His honour passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with court costs, Rs. 53-14.

(Before Mr. N. SPENCER, 2nd Judge.)

### WHAT IS A "PANTASCOPIC" SPECTACLE?

LAWRENCE AND MAYO *vs.* T. J. COULDREY.

THE plaintiffs sued to recover the value of a pair of "pantascopic" spectacles made for the defendant in accordance with a doctor's formula. Mr. Couldrey, who said he had nothing to say against the quality of the pebbles, objected to the shape of the frame, which he averred was not a "pantascopic" one, and therefore not in accordance with the order, and he produced catalogues showing what the shape of the frame should be.

Mr. S. St. Lawrence very strongly contended that the frame supplied was strictly in accordance with the doctor's formula, and cited from Ophthamological authorities to prove that a "pantascopic" spectacle was one which enabled the wearer to see both "near and far." In fact, the meaning of the word "pantascopic" derived from the Greek "pan," many, and scoping, to see was "all-seeing." The spectacles supplied to the defendant adequately fulfilled these conditions, and his sole objection to them appeared to be that he had a nearly three-quarter oval frame instead of a half one. After recording the evidence of Dr. Da Gama his honour was of opinion that the spectacles were "pantascopic," and in accordance with the doctor's formula and gave a verdict for plaintiffs.

## HIGH COURT—JULY 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

109-81—Ardaseer and H—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patell vs Bai Shamavahoo and another—M. H. Khan—Part heard.
98-82—Tyabji and D—(for pauper)—Memon Oosman Sharif vs. Khatizabai and others—Khunderao M., and Shamrao P.
421-84—Payne G. and S.—Bai Mariabai and another vs. Abdool Succoor Haji Abdool—Mulji B. B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)
Short Causes.

103-81—Jefferson B. and D.—Jewandas Ebjee Sewjee vs. Gokuldas Mooljee and others—Mulji B. B.
211-85—Tyabjee and D.—Shah Mula Rajajee and others vs. Narayen Moroba Urankir.
220-85—Tyabjee and D.—Deepchund Amarchand vs. Chandonlai Foolchund.

Long Causes.

121-85—Macfarlane and E—Moosa Abdul Latiff and another vs. Narsingdas Mooltanchund and others—Jefferson B and D—Part heard.—(For Thursday.)
159-85—Jefferson B and D—Ramjee Satiba vs Potoobai and others—Janardhun G.
110-85—Tobin and R—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy vs. Cazbai—Tyabji and D.—(Not before Thursday.)
182-85—Thakurdas and D—Dewjee Vussonjee vs Nursey Govindjee and others—Hore, C and B.—(Not to be called on)
209-83—Little, S, F and N—Kanji Mulji vs Gopall Purshotum Mooljee B B.
216-83—Mulji B B—Gopaldas Purshotumdas and others vs Canji Mulji and another—Little, S. F. and N.
268-83—Mulji B B—Gopalji Purshotum and others vs Canji Mulji—Little S F and N.
15-83—E Wilkin—Ramchunder Rajina vs Ramchunder Atmaram and others.
372-84—Hore, C and B—Esmail Haji Oosman vs Haji Mahomed Haji Oosman and others—Jefferson, B and D, and Macfarlane and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

337-83—Chalk and W.—Rai Luckmiputsing Doogar Bahadoor vs. John Gordon and another.
214-85—Payne G. and S.—John Fleming and another vs. W. Cohen.

Long Causes.

301-83—Macfarlane and E—Mahomed Seedick Hajee Abdulla Rahim vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Jefferson, B and D and P., G and S—Part heard.—(Not to be called on)
349-84—Jefferson, B and D—Hajee Abdoola Hajee Ahmed Satar vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Payne G and S.—(Not to be called on)
251-81—Payne, G and S Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Alexander M Pope and others—Hore C and B.—(Not to be called on)
59-81—Jefferson—B and D—Ramji Settiba vs. Rahimtoola Bhaijibhai—Macfarlane and E.
17[illegible]—Thackoredas and D—Lilladhur Jairam vs Chatoorbhooz Pursotum—Crawford and B.
176-81—Little, S, F and N—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail vs Hajee Esmail Seedick and other—Payne, G & S.
158-84—Balkrishna and B—(for pauper) H A Bhagubai *alias* Baijabai vs. Vishnu Mooktajee—M H Khan.

## SIMLA FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

THIS annual Exhibition is to be opened at Simla on the 26th September. The following prizes will be awarded:—His Excellency the Viceroy's Prize (open to all amateurs).—For an original picture in either Oils or Water-colors. The Lieutenant-Governor's Prize (open to all amateurs).—For an original picture, in either Oils or Water-colors, the painter of which wins no other prize at this Exhibition. The Commander-in-Chief's First Prize (open to Commissioned Officers only).—For an original picture, in either Oils or Water-colors. The Commander-in-Chief's second prize (open to Warrant and Non Commissoned Officers and Soldiers only). —For an original picture in any style. The Hon'ble T. C. Hope's Prize (open to all amateurs).—For a series of not less than four original Water-color sketches, from nature. Silver Medal, given by Kanwar Pirthi Singh of Bhagru (Jaipur), for the best picture in Water-color, original or copy, by a Native Artist of Rajputana. Prize of Rs. 50, given by Sardar Partab Singh, K.C.S.I., President of the Council of Regency, Patiala State.—For the best picture, in any style, original or copy, by a Native Artist of the Punjab. The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter's Prize.—For the best original picture in Oil or Water-color, by a Lady amateur. The Society's Prizes. 1.—(Open to all amateurs).—For an original Oil Painting. 2.—(Open to all amateurs).—For an original Figure Subject. 3.—(Open to all amateurs). —For an original Fruit or Flower Subject. 4.—(Open to Native artists only).—For a picture, in any style (Preference will be given to originals).

## THE "RUSSIAN SPY" AT COCHIN.

IT appears that Kanovics has undergone a long examination before the Acting Deputy Magistrate at Cochin. His statements occupy four columns of a *Western Star* extra, the following being the Deputy Magistrate's decision, dated 4th instant:—On information contained in the *Western Star* number of Saturday, the 30th May, 1885, in which appears an article headed "The Russian Spy, Kanovics at Cochin," an enquiry was started with a view to ascertain what business the reverend gentleman therein referred to, calling himself Father Victor, had in British Cochin, and in what time he intended leaving the place. An explanation was taken from the said gentleman on the subject on the 6th and 8th June, 1885, and also on the 2nd instant. His business in Cochin is not satisfactorily explained; nor is the necessity for the circuitous and rapid journey performed by him after leaving Bombay satisfactorily explained. From a perusal of the statements on record there is reason to consider that he is a person, who cannot give satisfactory account of himself within the meaning of Section 109 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. His statement would also show that he has at present no ostensible means of subsistence. I, therefore, require the said gentleman, Father Victor, to show cause why he should not execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behaviour under Section 112 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. I fix the term for which the bond is to be in force, to be a six months. The number of securities required will be two. They must be resident in British territory, and be substantial persons holding property in British territory. They must also be of good character. The amount of the bond to be executed will be Rs. 10,250. Of this sum Rs. 250 will be the sum, for the payment of which the said gentleman, Father Victor, should bind himself, and Rs. 5,000 will be the sum for the payment of which each of the two sureties called for should bind themselves.

## OUR SOLDIERS IN EGYPT.

THE *Times of Egypt* describes an incident which shows the malevolent disposition of some of the natives towards the British soldier, an English soldier, who was sober, orderly, and well behaved, was sauntering down the road behind the Hotel d'Orient, near the Domains, when an Arab suddenly started from the road side and dealt him a blow with a stick on the back of the head. The soldier naturally turned, or as an eye-witness describes staggered round, and about twenty Arabs started up and assailed the unfortunate man, who would inevitably have been killed if a comrade had not come to the rescue. The two men were literally hemmed in with Arabs armed with sticks, and one of the soldiers had to take off his belt to keep the crowd at bay. At this juncture two of the military police came up, and they would have been attacked, had not an Arab called attention to their revolvers. The soldiers were at once arrested, much to the delight of the yelling Arabs, who looked upon the affair as fine fun, because it was not every day they could attack the wearer of the English uniform and then get them marched off in disgrace. A European gentleman, who had seen the whole thing from beginning to end, spoke to one of the military police telling him that he had witnessed the assault and could state that the soldiers had acted solely in the defence of their lives. Without deigning a word of reply and with a disdainful glance meaning "mind your own business" the military policeman addressed simply marched off the unfortunate men. This gentleman who understands Arabic, then heard one of the natives who had instigated the assault in the first place, say to a countryman "give the dog another knock as a finisher," but on being remonstrated with, he quietly slunk away. Three or four other Europeans witnessed the occurrence; but were unable to interfere, as the crowd was so thick and the whole thing took place so quickly.

## THE ICE SUPPLY OF MADRAS.

"PRO BONO PUBLICO" writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"In company with many other residents of Madras, I have, for some time past, been greatly exercised in mind by grave doubts as to the purity of the water used in the manufacture of the ice that, at this season of the year, we all consume so largely. I finally determined to set my doubts at rest, one way or the other, by a careful analysis. I accordingly had a quantity of ice melted in my presence in a clean basin, and I filled, with the water so obtained, three bottles which I carefully sealed before sending them to the analyst. I append the result of his examination, and few I think, will read it without terrible internal qualms. The questions at once arise—If a local firm of chemists, by an admirable system of filtration, are able to provide daily an almost unlimited supply of perfectly pure water for use in their sodawater manufactory, why should not Messrs. Watson and Co. supply equally pure water for their ice? Why should we be compelled, when cooling Messrs. Smith's excellent sodawater, to defile it with lumps of decayed vegetable matter, acari, infusoria, and other solidified abominations? These are questions that go very deep, into our hearts—and stomachs—and if we are wise people, and desire to avert an early death from cholera, or other internal malady, we will lose no time in securing for them satisfactory replies."

| | Analysis. | Melted Ice. |
|---|---|---|
| Total solids | Grms. per litre | 0·08 |
| Volatile solids | do do | 0·06 |
| Chlorine | do do | 0·007 |
| Total hardness | Clark's scale | 0·7 |
| Permanent hardness | do do | 0·35 |
| Free ammonia | Migrms per litre | 0·48 |
| Albumenoid ammonia | do do | 0·32 |
| Nitric acid | do do (as ammonia) | 7·5 |
| Apparent quality of the water as inferred from the results obtained on examination | | Bad |

Remarks.—Water is turbid yellowish. Microscopic examination of sediment: amorphous granular matter, numerous cotton fibrics, fragments of disintegrating vegetable tissue, acari, infusoria, inorganic dust, etc. A soft water, apparently much contaminated with vegetable impurity.

## A VISIT TO THE ABORS.

IT is always with slight qualms and misgivings that a cautious and experienced administrator, Lieutenant-Governor, or Viceroy, hears of the departure of an adventurous Political Officer on a mission to some savage tribe in the hills and forests that form our northern and eastern frontier in India. One of these little episodes had just been crowned with a very fair measure of success. At Suddiya in Upper Assam, there is a small station and there, too, is a gentleman styled the Assistant-Political Officer, Mr. Needham. He belongs to what is called the Uncovenanted Civil Service, having been nominated as a deputy magistrate by the late Sir William Grey, when Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal some eighteen years ago. Now, not far from this station of Sadiya is a tract of country occupied by the Abors, with whom our relations for some years past have not been very satisfactory. Their chiefs "have kept sullenly aloof from British authority." They do not trade with us except to buy salt. They expect to receive handsome presents, and to be allowed to make new settlements in inconvenient places, and they are not prepared to do much more for our representatives than the South Sea Islander in Thackeray's amusing sketch *The Curate's Walk*, who entertained the missionary, his wife, and nine children on their first landing "with yams and a pig." During the last sixty years only two or three expeditions have been made into these fastnesses.

Mr. Needham, with an escort of a native sergeant and half a dozen sepoys, one orderly, a couple of servants, and some twenty boatmen and natives of another tribe, started by boat up the Dihong river on the 11th of October last. He had also the advantage of the company of Mr. Meilor, a volunteer and not in the service of Government. After two day's boating and after the usual difficulty with coolies, loads, and provisions, they were obliged to march. Here the Sulkoo or Siku river was crossed by a very ingenious native suspension bridge. It is made by felling stout trees and then connecting them by some two hundred pliant canes. A sort of hand-rail or network gives a sense of security, and prevents that oscillation so unpleasant and sometimes fatal in the North-Western ranges of the Himalayas. Membo, a large village mentioned by the earlier explorers, was soon reached. It is protected by natural and artificial ravines, and crowns an elevation of 1,000 feet. Here Mr. Needham saw the graves of the Abors, which he describes as "funny little places, in shape like closets made of bamboos." The dead are buried in a sitting posture. But he had come to make acquaintance with living and not dead chiefs, and conference, began as soon as his one solitary tent was pitched in proximity to the Morong, described as a town-hall or council-house. Here the troubles of the explorers began. The villagers wanted *Aman* or presents such as had been brought by Dalton Sahib and others; and Mr. Needham had little or none to offer. He was a pretty sort of Sahib, they said, to come empty-handed in this way. His predecessors had come with three or four elephant loads of presents, and every villager got something. Mr. Needham and his companion endeavoured to shake off their tormentors and take a walk through the village; but he could make no notes, as the Abors were as suspicious of any one with a pencil and a note-book as the Mohammedans of Bokhara twenty-five years ago were of M. Vambery when disguised as a Dervish. However, they saw and described from memory a fine village on a stony spur of the range; houses on terraces sheltering more than two thousand souls; heads of large game killed in hunting; splendid trees—the lime, the orange, and the jackfruit; fowl-houses and piggeries, and plenty of dirt without any bad smells. These barbarians had very civilized ideas about a supply of water. A good supply was brought into the village by conduits made of bamboos, and if it comes originally from the snowy range or from glaciers may account for the goitre which affected two-thirds of the population. At five o'clock p.m. the two Englishmen were shown the town-hall, eighty yards long and ten broad. It contained four-and-twenty fireplaces. Lieutenant Dalton, we observe, had counted only seventeen in his day. As they had brought no lamp or candle—a very strange omission for an Anglo-Indian administrator—dinner was eaten before dark, and here annoyances recommenced. It was no use to argue that Englishmen objected to being stared at when at meals. "Why did you come here if you object to be looked at? We want to see you," was a pertinent and crushing reply. But it was not enough to see the travellers at their dinner. Native fingers were dipped into the mustard. Hats were taken off the head, and handkerchiefs from the pockets. The crowd was not satisfied till the Englishman had divested themselves of coats and waistcoats and boots and socks; and Abor girls touched their bare feet, as girls become old women had touched Lieutenant Dalton's thirty years before. Night brought no respite from intrusion. The community which had watched the process of eating wished to see that of undressing and going to bed. But here they were disappointed, and the explorers turned in after only divesting themselves of boots. Heads, however, were put inside the tent. A fire was kindled outside; lighted brands were poked here and there, at the risk of setting fire to the canvas; and, later on, a grand yell from every part of the village struck terror into the breasts of two followers called Kotokis. It turned out only to be a proclamation for a general holiday on the morrow, in order that every man, woman, and child should remain at home instead of going to work, and so have a good look at the white men.

The next day was spent partly in conference. Mr. Needham, we understand, has acquired a competent knowledge of the Abor dialect, and can dispense generally with an interpreter. The day did not begin very auspiciously, for the Abors thought ill of their visitors for washing, and a ball of Pears's soap was especially offensive and nearly caused a disturbance. Before noon a council was summoned at the Morung or Mosop or Town hall. It was reeking with the odours of bad tobacco, a sickly kind of grog, and the effluvia of seven hundred people; and Mr. Needham would have preferred to discuss important political questions under the village trees. But two elders named Bapok and Pokpang stood on their dignity. Matters of state, they argued, could not be discussed in this off hand fashion in the open air. They must enter the council-house, or as Livy would have put it, *Postero die Senatus frequens datur Hannibali.* On this late occasion the chief speaker was Pokpang, described as very old and influential and "with the most hideous expression of countenance I ever remember seeing." Miris and Kotokis spoke of this awful personage with bated breath, "as he held the lives of every visitor to Membo in his own hands." This formidable senator had several grievances to ventilate. The Abors were not allowed to cross the Dibong to seek for new sites. They were disarmed by a guard whenever they visited Sadiya in the plains. The subsidy or money given them was insufficient and had recently been cut down. Certain Dums were allowed to fish in the Dibong river. The English Government demanded a poll-tax from the Miris who resided at a place called Namsing. And lastly, while a splendid *Namghur*, or Guest-house, had been built for another tribe the Mishmis, at Sadiya, the Abors when they went there were left out in the cold, and had to put up in the bazaar and under trees. How Mr. Needham listened to these grievances, calmed the excitement, fired away bullets at branches of trees to amuse the gaping crowd, explained the action of Government, and promised redress as far as he was justified in promising anything, we have no space left to show. The smallness of the subsidy was the worst item in the catalogue. Several other particulars as to the habits of the people are given in this interesting report. Girls wear for ornaments curious circular plates of brass and little gaiters of plaited cane. They are, of course, fond of necklaces, earrings, bracelets, and all sorts of finery. Their teeth are blackened by the constant use of tobacco and lime, which they chew. They are fond of singing and dancing, and though squat and big-limbed, have "jolly laughing faces." Each village has a sorcerer who pretends to hold communication with spirits. Nothing so very savage or uncivilized in this, surely. And there is a sugarloaf peak at a distance, the abode of a mighty spirit, to which no one ever goes. It is quite clear to us that a deal of tact and temper must have been necessary to avoid a rupture with this tribe. An abusive Sepoy very nearly caused a disturbance, though it is creditable to the small escort that the men behaved admirably and did not mind being mobbed and handled. We are not surprised to learn that the Government has given due credit to the leader of this expedition for his patience and forbearance, his temper and management, his powers of endurance and general resources. Fortunately he had not to kick his heels waiting for the arrival of a High Commissioner on the part of the Abors, nor did he "delimit" frontiers. And we are glad to find that it is in contemplation to send him again in the cold weather to visit other Abor settlements, and while pursuing a policy of equity, justice, and kind treatment, to make this tribe recognize, not an imaginary equality of race, but the unquestionable supremacy and the overwhelming strength of the great British Government.—*Saturday Review.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

## THE PROSPECTS OF BIMETALLISM.

THERE is some hope that at last the master mind that is to settle the vexed currency question has been discovered, for apparently Prince Bismarck has resolved to grapple with the subject and, since he touches nothing that he does not adorn, there is a considerable probability that, before long, bimetallism will become a fashionable financial study instead of being the mere "craze" of enthusiasts, which it is supposed to be at present. That the Chancellor of the German Empire is occupying himself with the matter is evident enough from the circumstance that he has replied to a telegram from the "Thuringian Peasant Union" by telling its president, Herr Zersch, that "the question of the introduction of bimetallism is at present under the investigation of the competent authorities of the Empire." It may possibly strike our readers that this communication is sufficiently bald, and may not signify much after all. But to those who can read between the lines, and who understand what goes on in the Fatherland, it means a good deal more than it says. Prince Bismarck receives a great many telegrams, asking about a great many different things, but he answers those only which he cares to answer—those only, in fact, which touch on subjects in which he is interested, and concerning which he is desirous to express an opinion. So far these replies have been given only in reference to matters which the Chancellor was determined should be taken up and settled. Thus, he began to answer the telegrams of the Protectionists before he carried the Corn Duty Bill, and he replied to shipowners' telegrams before he introduced his measure for steamship subventions, and so on. The mere fact, then, that he has vouchsafed a reply to the "Peasant Union" seems rather to confirm the current report that he has made up his mind that the question of silver currency shall be the next serious object of his attention. Now, it is well known that Bismarck is a firm believer in a doctrine which is as frequently opposed as upheld in this country, and which is a very apple of discord in all the discussion forums of our financial truth-seekers, viz. that the prevailing depression in trade, commerce, and industry is due, in a very great measure, to the disturbing element of the currency question, and that the general fall in price is intimately connected with the demonetisation of silver. All this makes it the more probable that the full significance of Prince Bismarck's answer to Herr Zersch does not appear on its surface, and warrants us in assuming that there is a very fair chance that bimetallism will eventually be adopted in Germany—which would be tantamount to its adoption by the whole of the Continent.—*World.*

## A WORD OR TWO FOR WOMEN.

AN emancipated lady writes to the *Pall Mall* to vindicate the right of her sex to the franchise. The ballot secures an independent vote to all. There is no more danger of men dictating votes to their wives than of treating them brutally, if they regard the Married Women's Property Act as a reality. A wife's vote by ballot would be more likely to be independent than her husband's. Women not rich enough to indulge in frivolity are steadfast in their opinions, and more apt to be governed by their higher instincts than men. However diplomatic and tricky as to means, they attach importance to good aims, and, when the direct interests of themselves and their children do not sway them, are more under the direction of conscience than men. At least they instinctively seek through conscience and religion to poetise their lives. The poor and industrious wife is nearly always a good woman, if she has withstood the temptation of the gin-shop to drown care. She may be depended upon not to vote for Jingoism. As much cannot be said for opulent spinsters and widows. Perhaps the washerwoman who goes to the Little Bethel has no capacity to follow high and mazy flights of parliamentary oratory. If so, let the orator deign to be clear and direct, and rather seek his models across the Atlantic than in the Roman Forum. What simple-minded drudge could not understand an anti-climax modelled on the following, which I remember seeing in a Know-nothing oration delivered in Ohio?—"Who is it that cut the great Buffalo Canal? The Irish. Who extract the ore from our mines? The Irish. Who laid down our iron roads? The Irish. Who felled our forests? The Irish. Who converted them into houses? The Irish. Who built our prisons? The Irish. And who fill them? Why, of course, the Irish."

I do not at all adopt the conclusion. I merely recommend the style for its ear-catching ring and its clearness. Do feminine emancipationists try sufficiently to make headway against the faults of the narrow circumstances and social prejudices in which women (and particularly those with property qualifications) have been kept? Mean and petty defects of character are wrongly held to be "womanly," and charming also, so long as they are in combination with a young and pretty face. They are no more feminine than expletives are manly. It would be quite as womanly to be free from these blemishes. A taste for gossip is both masculine and feminine. But men do not pretend to take *au tragique* the pecadilloes of their friends. Ladies are not as fond of fair play as working women, because the letter, being unsheltered, have been more often victims of hard usage. The Frenchwoman of all ranks has a keener perception of what is just than most Englishwomen, and also a better capacity for arithmetic. Knowing her own mind better when she goes into a shop, she gives less useless trouble. In the direction of family affairs and business matters she is the husband's equal, and sometimes more. She does not aspire to political emancipation. It is a pity that she does not, both for her own sake and that of the Republic. Frenchwomen are not so easily caught by phrases as Frenchmen, and have superior business capacity. The cocodettes, or fine ladies, are no better than the cocottes; but they would be swamped by the industrious bourgeoises. The best brains in Russia are women's, and the best balanced ones are down low. One of the greatest women I ever met was an aged serf of a Countess Tolstoy, named Irene. She did not know how to read or write, but she had a wonderfully shrewd and solid intellect, an incorruptible conscience, dignity, gentleness, and a tender and generous heart. She was Santa Clara to every child whom she came accross. Her mistress felt so sure that Irene would be an influential personage in the next world as almost to stand in awe of her in this, and quite seriously hoped for her protection hereafter. Yet, if English Parliamentary Government and the amount of female emancipation now agitated for in England were accepted in Russia, the Countess would have a vote, and Irene, who had no property, would be without one.

## THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

CONSUL-GENERAL STANTON, of St. Petersburg, says that the entire circulation of Russian periodicals does not exceed 2,500,000 copies, and as the population of Russia is estimated at 100,000,000, this leaves one copy for every forty inhabitants. According to official returns, there are 776 periodicals published in Russia, and they appear in 126 towns, 55 per cent. being printed in Government cities, 10 per cent. in small provincial places, and 35 per cent. in the two capitals, St. Petersburg and Moscow. The greatest number—197, or 25 per cent.—are published in St. Petersburg, and after St. Petersburg come Warsaw, with 79; Moscow, with 75; Helsingfors, with 36; Riga, with 23; Tiflis, with 21; Kief, with 20; Odessa, with 19; Kazan and Kartoff, with 11 each; Reval, with 9; Dorpah and Mitau, with 8 each; Msaborg, with 7; four towns with 6, four with 5, twenty-one with 3, thirty-eight with 2, and twenty-seven with each 1 periodical. Of these publications two-thirds are issued in Russian, and one-third in foreign languages, the chief of which are Polish, German, Finnish, and Swedish. In the two Residencies 249 are published in Russian, French, and German, and one in Russian and German. Besides these, 9 are issued in German, 4 in French, 2 in Latin, 2 in Hebrew and 1 each in English, Polish, Finnish, and Armenian. Of the whole, 92 per cent. are Russian, and 3 in German. The provincial press has a wholly different character; 265, or 52 per cent., are published in Russian; 100 of these are official organs edited by Government, district or church authorities. Of the remainder, 80 are issued in Polish, 43 in Finnish. 39 in Swedish, 36 in German, 13 in Lithuanian, 9 in Armenian, 4 in Grusinian, 2 in French, and 2 in Tartar. More than one-third of the periodicals of Russia, as well in the provinces as in the capitals, are published by various governments, municipal, learned, and other institutions, and, therefore, principally in the Russian language. The responsible editors of the press of the capital, some 272, belong in the main to the bureaucracy. Government institutions edit rather more than 16 per cent., and private, scientfic, and municipal institutions 12 per cent. The clergy are represented by six persons, two of whom are Lutherans; and military and civil officials, their wives. widows, and daughters, edit 51 per cent. of the periodicals of the capital. Of these persons 36 belong to the upper classes (generals, actual councillors of State, and privy councillors), whilst 65 editors belong to the ordnance department, and the corresponding marine and civil department and 37 to the higher officials, both military and civil. Professors and artists are estimated at 15 per cent, and in addition to these the two capitals include among their editors 23 noblemen, 3 book dealers, 5 printers, 2 tradesmen, 6 merchants, and 10 foreigners. Of the 504 provincial editors, 180 belong to Government, municipal, scientific, or other associations, 47 to the clergy, 70 to the military and civil services. Of the remaining 272 editors, 42 per cent. have had a university education. The bureaucracy is not so strongly represented as in the residences, only 1 per cent. belonging to the four upper classes of officials. Among the provincial editors are 10 book dealers, 19 printers, 1 artist, 19 noblemen, 14 honorary citizens and 3 women. Seventy-one per cent. of the periodicals of the capital are published by private enterprise, 11 per cent. at the cost of Government, and 18 per cent. at the cost of various associations. Two hundred and thirty-six periodicals, or 30 per cent. of the whole press, are published without censorship, viz, in St. Petersburg, 101 out of 197; Moscow, 30 out of 75; and in the provinces, 105 out of 504.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, July 12.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·719 |
| Temperature of the Air | 85·4 |
| Wet bulb Thermometer | 77·8 |
| Dew Point | 75·8 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·781 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8) | 6·8 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 86·6 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) | 79·5 |
| General Direction of Wind* | WSW, SW, WSW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 211 |
| Fall of Rain | 0·04 |
| Total fall during month | 3·71 |
| „ year | 8·81 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th inst. | 0·05 |

*From midnight to midnight.

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| Steinwein | 21 0 | |
| Hochheimer Berg | 24 0 | 13 0 |
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| Marcobrunner | 30 0 | 16 0 |
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| Chartreuse, Yellow " | 5 0 | .. |
| Do. Green " | 6 0 | .. |
| Creme de Noyeau " | 2 8 | 1 8 |
| Maraschino de Zara " | 3 0 | 1 12 |
| Curacao | ... | 1 12 |
| Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters ... Per doz. | 22 0 | .. |
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